CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal, West End, Singer, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal, West End, Singer, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHAROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 138 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of advertisements, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper should reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
S/S Malay Maru	Y. Saito	10th June	23rd June
S/S Saigon Maru	H. Megura	24th ,,	7th July
S/S Indus Maru	Y. Takada	30th ,,	13th July
S/S Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	20th July	3rd Aug

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arr.	Depart.
Akita Maru	Y. Kotori	3,817	June 8th ,,	June 15th ,,
Yeboshi Maru	T. Morol	3,938	4th ,,	19th ,,
Bombay Maru	S. Yoshimatsu.	4,352	7th ,,	22nd ,,
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto.	6,074	12th ,,	27th ,,
Kamakura Maru	Y. Okuno	5,829	17th ,, July	2nd ,,
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5,395	4th ,,	11th ,,
Takaoka Maru	B. Takiguchi.	7,047	28th ,,	13th ,,
Ceylon Maru	B. matsukura	4,905	12th ,,	27th ,, Aug.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	26th ,, Aug.	10th ,,
Awa Maru	Y. Nerei.	6,037	10th	25th ,,

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
17th June	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th ,,	KHYBER	7,941
1st July,	MACEDONIA	11,089
8th ,,	MALWA‡	10,941
15th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA‡	16,118
12th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR†	6,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952

Through steamers from China.
‡ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
MALWA, NARKUNDA } Through Steamers from Australia.
The P. & O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
27th July ..	MANDALA ..	8,296

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

Abou		
15th June	SOUDAN	
30th June	MOREA	Connects at Colombo
14th July	SICILIA	with Sardinia.
28th July	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with Novara
8th Sept.	MANTUA	Connects at Colombo with Dongola

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	
1922.		
30th June ..	MOREA ..	.. 10,911
28th July ..	NALDERA ..	.. 15,825

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
19th June	LHASA ..	Karachi direct.
14th ,,	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa
15th ,,	BANALA	Karachi & P'Gulf.
16th ,,	VASA	Broach via Karachi

Terms and Rates of Freights and passages for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.

Telephone No. 1398.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....F. 55,000,000	,, £4,600,000
Reserve Fund	.....F. 47,750,000	,, £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan	
Ampenan	Palembang
Bandoeng	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Problinggo
Gorontalo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN.—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA. Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation. Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Sorab Building No. 7 Mursban Road Fort.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	...	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	...	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	... ...	$20,000,000

HEAD OFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON. OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Dairen	Malacca	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	Suagei Patani
Colombo	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Yloilo
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balnces of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS, PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. E. HYND.
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Paid-Up Capital and Reserve ...	...	Rs. 7,50,18,35
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	Rs. 5,25,12,97

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman,
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN) LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received. For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD., LAHORE

ESTABLISHED 1896.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.

1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.

ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.

WANTED AGENTS,

For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Manager

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 BALES GOKAK MILLS YARN.

On TUESDAY, the 13th day of June 1922, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction near the Hanuman Temple at Yarn Market, Tambakanta, Paydhoni by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi.

13 Bales each 400lbs. 24's.
15 Bales each 400lbs. 26's
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days from the Auctioneer's Godown.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June, 1922.

BANKING

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LD

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY

SIR D. J. TATA, KT, CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...	.. ..	.. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,,	.. .. ..	.. 11,86,84,250
PAID UP ,,	.. ..	.. 1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE, MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD, Bekabhai Ambalal & Co.,
KARACHI Jemshed N, R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Crober, Branch Manager
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd., and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.,
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H L. deMel and Co.,
NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Manager,
LONDON { Sedgwic Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. Marine Under-Writers.

PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durega and Thomas Ltd.,
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java). The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra). Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam) Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.,
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF COWASJI PATEL TANK STREET AND KHETWADI MAIN ROAD OPPOSITE KHAKHAR BUILDING WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal, MEHTA & CO., Attorneys for the second mortgagors, Messrs. Manecklal Chhaganlal and Krishnalal M. Munshi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagor Manmohandas Atmaram and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 17th October 1921 made between Manmohandas Atmaram of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will sell by public Auction on SUNDAY, the 2nd July, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of Government land (together with the messuage, tenements or building standing thereon) situate at and fronting the Cowasji Patel Tank Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 227 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 2312, New Nos. 9530 and 9541, Old Survey No. and New Survey Nos. 5197 and 5198 and bounded on the East by the property of Tulsidas Narotamdas on the West by the Khetwadi Main Road on the North formerly by the property of Memon Moosa Sidik, but now of Dayashanker Khandwalla and on the South by the said Cowasji Patel Tank Road and the building whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 6477 and 6478 and Street Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 28 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta & Co., Attorneys for the second mortgagees at their office at 79, Medows Street or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

The public are hereby informed that an Auction Sale will be held at the Majee Bunder Depot, Sewree by the undersigned by order of the Controller (Sales) Government Surplus Stores on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday the 14th, 15th 16th and 17th instant respectively at 2 p.m. (S. T.) daily. The items proposed to be put up for sale are:—

Bolts and Nuts about 180 tons.
Cast Iron Scrap about 300 tons.
Mild Steel Scrap about 20 tons.
Very large lot of Brass hooks and eyes.
Very large lot of Brass buttons.
Large quantity of miscellaneous tools.
Big stock of Brass and Copper wire.
Large quantity of Brass Screws.
A large lot of Goryunes Centrifugal Pumps.
A large lot of Alluminum Tanks.
Cast Iron Pipes about 30 tons.
Lot of Clerk Chapman Geared winches.
Large lot of Copper oil tins.
Large lot Brass and Copper Utensils.
Large lot of Telephone wire.
Steam launch Margereta, Water Casts, Cattle cart, Red-Cross Wagons, Cattle Floats, Table and Ceiling Electric fans, Electric table lamps, Leather Stores, Knives forks and spoons etc., etc.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 181 BALES DHARWAR AND YEOTMAL COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th June, 1922 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the G. I. P. Railway, Gobds Yard, Colaba on account of the insurance office concerned, the following cotton damaged by fire.

91 bales Yeotmal cotton R. R. 9457/30 Invoice No. 82 of 4-5-22.
90 bales Dharwar cotton R. R. 9473/35 Ins. 82 of 4-5-22

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE QUANTITY OF TENTAGE AND COMPONENTS

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th June, 1922, at 10 a.m. (S. T.) at the Government Surplus Stores Depot, at the Sir Shapurji Bharoocha Mills, Parel, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, or at the abovementioned place of sale or at the office of the undersigned, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June, 1922.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAAT-SCHAPPIJ
Incorporated in Holland,
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	F. 80,000,000	£6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ...	F. 59,139,349	£4,928,279

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan,
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soeraballa
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Telaing Tinggi (Delhi)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatiap
Padang	Welteverden.
Palembang	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. H. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ..... One anna.

For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof .... One anna.

Post card ..... Half anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for a Charitable Dispensary in Kathiawar. Apply stating terms to Box No. 8162, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C13354
A

WANTED—PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and OUTFITTERS. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary required to Box No. 8163, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C13359
A

WANTED—Intermediate passed or B.A. fail undergraduate SCIENCE TEACHER for Shri Pratap High School, Bansda State. Apply before 17th June to DEWAN, Bansda State, with references on condition to join immediately. Prospects Rs. 60—8/2—100. Preference will be given for experience of teaching. C13360
A

WANTED—For D. J. Sind College, Karachi, a DEMONSTRATOR in Botany and Geology on probation for one year from June 20th. Pay Rs. 140 per mensem with Provident Fund benefits and future prospects. Apply immediately to S. C. SHAHANI, Principal, D. J. Sind College, Karachi. R13208
A

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED—For the staff of the All-India Ayurvedic College, Ahmedabad:—(1) A well versed AYURVEDIC INDIAN BOTANIST, (2) A PROFESSOR of Ayurvedic literature, also conversant with practical Ayurvedic Chemistry. (3) A GRADUATE in Botany and Zoology. (4) A GRADUATE in Physics and Chemistry. (5) A HAKEEM, learned in the Unani system. Apply with particulars of qualifications, pay, the amount of knowledge of various languages, etc to the PRINCIPAL, All-India Ayurvedic College, Ahmedabad. E13368
A

WANTED—A few qualified CLERKS on Rs. 40 per month to work in the forests of Central Provinces and Berar. Applicants must have some experience of Forest or Zemindari work, and be able to keep accounts in English. They must be of robust constitution and not afraid to live and work in the forests. They will have to deposit a cash security of Rs. 250. The posts are probationery for six months only subject to confirmation afterwards, and provided the qualifications are satisfactory, will be reserved for those who will send the security with their applications. The security of the unsuccessful candidates will be returned in full. Apply before the 30th June, 1922, with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, to the MANAGER, Forests Products Ltd., CAWNPORE. C13361
A

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR REPORTER.—Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR REPORTER to report the proceedings of the Corporation and of Committees. Full reports are required and only candidates who have a speed of about 180 words per minute in shorthand and have had actual experience of reporting Committee proceedings need apply. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 560 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 690, but the initial salary will be fixed within the grade by the General Committee according to qualifications. The selected candidate will be a whole-time officer of the Corporation and will not be allowed to do any outside work except with the permission of the General Committee in special cases. He will be required to contribute to the Corporation Provident Fund and will be subject to the leave and other service rules of the Corporation. The appointment will be on probation for six months after which the selected candidate will be confirmed if found satisfactory. Applicants should state their age, nationality, educational qualifications, experience of reporting work, present employment and salary and should submit their applications with copies of testimonials so as to reach the Secretary by Saturday, the 1st July. They will be required to undergo a practical test and to report the proceedings of a few meetings without any fee. In the case of candidates coming from outside Calcutta single second class fare each way will be paid. The selected candidate will have to join on or about the 1st August next. B. V. RAMIAH, Secretary to the Corporation, Central Municipal Office, 9th June, 1922. C13358
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A POST by a qualified 1st class SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON in Civil, Railways, Municipal or Charitable Dispensaries in Bombay Presidency. Communicate to Mr. WERSONBHAI MEGHJEE CHANDA, Jamnagar (Kathiawad). C13340
B

WANTED—A POST of Head Clerk or office Superintendent, etc., anywhere in India or Overseas by a very intelligent and experienced gentleman having 20 years' experience and been on service Overseas to "France and twice in Mesopotamia." Excellent testimonials. Please communicate to Box No. 8168, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R4016
B

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG HINDUR knowing typewriting, Book-keeping, open to immediate engagement in good firm on living wage. Good testimonials. Please reply to Box No. 8159, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R4017
B

AN experienced ACCOUNTANT with knowledge of general work and typing seeks an appointment either full or part time. Excellent references. Apply Box No. 8158, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R4014
B

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET for High class Hindus, AIRY BLOCK, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Telephone No. 3637. R4018
C

TO LET for the Poona Season BUNGALOW No. 14, Queen's Gardens, upper storied and No. 15. Apply Owner 4, Stavely Road, Poona. R3989
C

TO LET—Large and small godowns 20 feet high on 3,000 square yards suitable for matches, large iron wares and lubricating oil. Apply near Mazagon Police Court at Nesbit Hall. R4001
C

TO LET—GODOWNS 50 x 100 feet also rooms. New House, situated at Love Lane Mazagon. Motishaw's Lane; Next to Adamkhana. Apply within or to HAJI UMER HAJI ADAM, Kolsa Mohla, Pydhonie, Bombay. R3996
C

TO LET IMMEDIATELY for Hindus and Parsis rooms and blocks from Rs. 30 and upwards at Parel, opposite G. I. P. Railway Workshop. See personally Mr. D. C. KOLHY, Contractor, Hasham Terrace above address. R4015
C

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms also offices on first Floor, all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRITLAL AMARCHAND, 205-14 Kazi Syed Street, Bombay. R3483
C

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 690 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 496, on Ground, First Second and Third Floors. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 13-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay No. 2. R9483
C

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, opp. the New Post Office, Frere Road, close to the Alexandra and other Docks, the Victoria and the New Port Trust Railway Terminus and all business places in the Fort. Excellent Board and Lodging. Rooms well ventilated. Bar and Billiards. Terms moderate. C13259

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

SUTTON'S BALSAMS for brightening the garden during the gloomy days of the rains. Camellia-flowered, Re. 1-12 per packet. Rose-flowered, Re. 1 per packet. Apply Box No. 10005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." F

FRESH Flower and Vegetable SEEDS from best English firms, also fruit grafts plants, etc. Price list on application. Apply Box No. 10005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." F

SUTTON'S ZINNIAS, the finest in cultivation. Sutton's Giant double, Re. 1-12 per packet. Sutton's double, Re. 1-2 per packet. Sutton's Double Dwarf, As. 10 per packet. Apply Box No. 10006, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." F

SUTTON'S Flower and Vegetable SEEDS for the hot and rainy seasons. At their Branch House at Calcutta, Messrs. Sutton are offering none but seeds of the last harvest. Specially recommended: Sutton's rainy season collections of Flower Seeds No. 1 (12 vars.) Rs. 3-8, No. 2 (18 vars.) Rs. 6, No. 3 (26 vars.) Rs. 9, No. 4 (32 vars.) Rs. 12 and No. 5 (40 vars.) Rs. 15. Collection of Country Vegetables (20 vars.) Rs. 3-8. Also Zinnias, Balsams, Brinjal, Gourd, Cucumber, etc., in separate packets. Apply Box No. 10006, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." F

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BUILDING PLOTS measuring about 100 by 100ft. formed out of our seer-land of Mouja Lendhra on the Ambazari Road behind Maharajbag. For particulars apply or enquire in our office, B. V. BUTY, Bankers, Sitabuldi, NAGPUR. C13326
G

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Motor Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are in a way cheapest and best motor accessories house in the city. 13124
JA

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plant and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." F

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

"B. S.A." 12 BORE HAMMERLESS SHOT GUN with straight or half pistol grip stock with cleaning rod and canvas case. Carriage paid Rs. 200 cash, Rs. 275 credit. Stevens single Barreled Hammerless Ejector Shot Gun 12 Bore, cash Rs. 75, credit Rs. 85. Credit to Gazetted Civil and Commissioned Military Officers. License with orders. SULEMAN OMER & CO., KARACHI. C13373
N

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—A secondhand TYPEWRITER in good condition. Particulars Box No. 8161, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R4021
P

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Girgaon Bombay, coaches up students in Book-keeping, Accountancy and other Commercial subjects. PROSPECTUS FREE. R3999
M

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, Accounts with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE", College, 120, B. C. Belgaum. R13185
M

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE only house where satisfaction is guaranteed with regards to Daily Bazar, is SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO'S, Crawford Market, Bombay. Mofussil orders for Ice, Fresh, Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, etc. will be economically executed. Accounts opened for regular customers. Tel. "Carriers" Bombay. R3725
T

KASHMIR NOVELTIES.—Write to MESSERS BECKET AND CO., Srinager, Kashmir, for Papier Machie, Wood carving, Embroidery, Ladies Hand-bags, Namdas, Kashmir Tweeds, Fur and necklaces of precious stones. C13128
T

UNIVERSAL AUCTION.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

OUR FURNISHING and upholstering department is under the smartest carpenters, cabinet makers and polishers. We undertake to repair and polish furniture of every description. When polished your articles will fetch bigger prices. Send your articles early so as to enable us to polish and make them as good as new. Our specially prepared polish cannot be beaten. Our prices are very moderate and work promptly attended to.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH.)

P.S. Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE beg to announce to the Public that we have been appointed Chief Agents for the Bombay Presidency of the above Company and have now commenced accepting business in Fire, Marine and Motor insurances at Tariff rates.

B. R. PARELWALA & SONS.
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
R3929

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "WAKASA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 12th June from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

K. ARIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.
DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process, the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish. Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.
Price list on application.
163, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Near Tata Bank (New Building).

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric lift, at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort. R3872

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. V. C. SHAH, B.A., LL.B., has been empowered by the Managing Agents to sign on the official routine documents of the Industrial and Advertising Syndicate, Ltd., P. O. Box 390, Bombay.

Also the Annual Meeting has been POSTPONED to first July, 1922. C13371

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

THE AGRA AND ST. JOHN'S COLLEGES IN COOPERATION.

STUDENTS are prepared for the LL.B. and for the M.A. or M.Sc. Examinations of the University of Allahabad in the following subjects:—

English, History, Economics, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology.

I.C.S. EXAMINATIONS.

Special arrangements are being made to prepare suitable candidates for these examinations from July next. Pamphlet containing full information will be supplied on receipt of four annas postage stamps by the PRINCIPAL of either College. C13363

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, No. 902, Mahim Agar, near Elphinstone Road, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) for the transaction of the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited statements of accounts for the period ended 31st March 1922.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th June to 27th June 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 1st May, 1922. C13353

NOTICE.

HER HIGHNESS SHRI CHIMNABAI GAEKWAD OF BARODA HINDU GIRLS SCHOLARSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the General Hindu Public that the Trustees of the abovementioned Fund propose to give about 29 scholarships to deserving Hindu girls, who are studying in educational institutions of the Baroda State or in the Bombay Presidency excepting Sindh and other Indian States.

The applicants will be required to submit certificates regarding studies, character, attendance, progress, financial condition of parents, etc.

Forms of application can be obtained from the SECRETARY, MRS. SUMANT MEHTA, Syaji Gung, Baroda.

The application form must be returned duly filled in by 15th of July to the above address.

SHARADA MEHTA.
Secretary,
H. H. M. G. S. Scholarship Fund.
Sayaji Gung,
Baroda, 10th June, 1922. C13356

THE WESTERN INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 26th June, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered office of the Company, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact tht following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th November 1921.
2. To elect two Directors in the place of Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla and Mr. M. A. Tanna who retire by rotation, but eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th June, 1922, to 26th June, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
LALUBHAI SHALDAS,
Chairman.
C13370

PUBLIC NOTICES

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FRENCH CHALK.

NOW AVAILABLE for immediate delivery ex our Ahmedabad selling Agents godown at competitive and fixed rates. Enquiries and orders will receive prompt attention.

The Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Selling Agents for Ahmedabad.
F. EBRAHIM & CO., opposite Jumma Musjid. C13084

NOTICE.

THE PORCUPINE FOUNDRY CO., LTD., have vacated their Head Office in Mercantile Chambers, situated at Graham Road, Ballard Estate. Their present office and workshop address is:—118, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle Post Bombay. All communications intended for the said Company should therefore be directed to this latter address. R4019
A

SIR HUKAMCHAND AND DALMIA COTTON & OIL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 3rd July 1922 at 1 p.m., (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, 566-88, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the period ended 31st March, 1922.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election and to confirm the appointment of Mr. R. F. Mulla, as a director.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th June to MONDAY, the 10th July, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
Sir HUKAMCHAND & BALKISHANDAS
& Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 12th June, 1922.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Monday the 17th July 1922 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 26th day of June 1922 on production of Share Certificates. C13361

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
R. B. SALISBURY.
presents,
"THE QUAINTS."
Booking at Roses up to 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the theatre

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
"ALIMONY"
The Story of an Unwanted Wife.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
IN
"THE SAVAGE WOMAN"
Also
MAJOR JACK ALLEN
IN A SERIES OF SENSATIONAL WILD ANIMAL CAPTURES.
THIS WEEK
"NETTING THE LEOPARD"

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
CHARLES HUTCHINSON
IN
PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL
"HURRICANE HUTCH"
IT IS CLEAN
IT IS VIGOROUS
IT IS EXCITING
IT IS FOR FATHER, MOTHER
and Specially for the KIDDIES
THIS WEEK EPISODES SEVENTH, EIGHTH AND NINTH.

AMUSEMENTS

Globe Cinema

THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
Sandhurst Road, Phone 3455.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
at
6-15, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
MATINEES, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
at 4-30 p. m.
TO-DAY
Shown for the First time in India the Great Sensational Triangle Film,
"THE RETURN OF RAW EGAN"
featuring
THE POPULAR WILD-WEST-HERO
BILL HART,
also a
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY
and
PATHE PICTORIAL
ORCHESTRA
Conducted by
CELASIO DeSOUSA,
Late Bandmaster H. M. S. "MAGDALA"
PHŒNIX TAXIS SUPPLIED UPON REQUEST AT BOX OFFICE.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI.
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Bombay, Theatre, Grant Road,
BOMBAY
its new play
on
Thursday, 15th June 1922 at 8-30 p.m.
Saturday, 17th June 1922 at 3 p. m.
Sunday 18th June 1922 at 3. p. m.
SATTECHE GULAM
OR
"SLAVES BY RIGHT"
Proprietors
N.B. No complementary tickets will be allowed for this play.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.
Four Shows 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
TO-NIGHT
ANTONIO MORENO
in
THIRD INSTALMENT
VEILED MYSTERY,
A serial whose countless surprises and thrills has won the favour of all true lovers of adventure, encitement and romance. Beset by the strangest enemy who ever connived against a fellow-man, Ralph Moor survives the most sinister and arduous battle of wit and brawn yet presented in screen.
This serial is also being presented at
ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

FERAFUL ODDE CONQURED!
in spite of the numbers and sinister power of his mysterious enemy see how Robert fights a man's fight and wins a man's battle in the.
FINAL INSTALMENT
of our popular serial
WHIRL WIND
featuring
CHRLES HUTCHISON.
(Time and Prices as usual)
Programme also includes
A Complete high class society drama
MARBLE HEARTS
Featuring Favourite of millions
KING BAGGOT
STAR CINEMA
Grant Road.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT & LAST WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
Juanita Hansen
IN
THE YELLOW ARM
With
Warner Oland and Marguerite Courtot. The most thrillin Sensations! The most baffling mystery!
THRILL! THRILL! THRILL!
Episode 13th. Behind the Curtaine.
" 14th, The Fales of Goddess
" 15th. The Miracle.
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily, 7: 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15, p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO,, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, 1922, to WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS LD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 12th June, 1922.
137, Esplanade Road, Fort.

C13365

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, 1922, to WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS LD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 12th June, 1922.
137, Esplanade Road, Fort.

C13363

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, 1922, to WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS LD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 12th June, 1922.
137, Esplanade Road, Fort.

C13367

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, 1922, to WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS LD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 12th June, 1922.
137, Esplanade Road, Fort.

C13368

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, 1922, to WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS LD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 12th June, 1922.
137, Esplanade Road, Fort.

C13369

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. SAGARMAL HAKHAJCHAND have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property at an Auction Sale held on 15th May, 1922, by the 2nd Mortgagees Messrs. Lalajee Khushaljee pursuant to the Power of Sale, reserved to them under an Indenture of 2nd Mortgage dated 21st April, 1920. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims if any which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure being a portion of the land which is known by the name of Chunam Kiln Street or Lamington Road and which is situate behind Khetwadi Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75, New No. W/13572 Old Survey No. 186 and New Survey No. Y/7386 and containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages buildings or erections standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward No. 1899 (5), Street No. 2 D and is bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of Powaiwalla on the West by the property of Ganput Vithoba Manaji South by the property of Krishnarao Ramchandra and partly by the property of Anandrao Waman Ahote and another on the north by a private passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of foras tenure being a portion of land known by the name of Chunam Kiln Street or Lamington Road and which is situated behind the Khetwadi Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the Sub-District of Bombay and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 73, New No. 1/13572, Old Survey No. 186, New Survey No. 11/7386 containing by admeasurement 375 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages buildings or erections standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under D. Ward No. 1900 (4) Street No. 3c and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the property of Waman Dandekar on or towards the West by the property of Anandrao Krishnarao, on the South by a private passage and on the North by property of Babajee Jewan.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1922.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Solicitors, High Court:
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

C13372

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

150, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 CASES PLAIN CALICO LOOMS. SUIT NO. 1052 of 1922.
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., V/s.—P. P. Trivedi and Co.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Eastern Bank, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following:—

80 cases plain calico looms, 36 inches reed space (by Hill Bros.).

The above goods are lying open for inspection at Messrs Jeejan and Co. Godown Ballasis Road near Parsi statue.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 BUNDLES OF BASIC STEEL SOFT SHEETS.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th insant, sell by public auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street on account and risk of Messrs. Miakhan Adamji and Co. the following:—

V 27-B. Bombay—500 bundles basic steel soft sheets made in Germany, ex. s. s. "Liebenfels" and now lying in No. 8 shed Alexandra Dock. The lots consists of the following assortments, viz.

100 bundles, 4 ft. by 2½ ft. by 6 sheets per bundles of about 1 cwt.

250 bundles 4 ft. by 2½ by 8 sheets per bundle of about 1 cwt.

150 bundles 4 ft. by 2½ ft. by 7 sheets per bundle of about 1 cwt.

The goods to be sold ex Dock Warehouse, cash against delivery orders.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 18th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Murly Mansion, valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, very rich plated-ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, mirror back fancy cabinets, table ornaments, revolving top writing tables, glass door book cases, silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, marble and English enamelled bath tubs, English ice boxes with refrigerator, meatsafes, aluminium utensils.

The property of Capt. Smith, Manager, Messrs. Bird and Co.,

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHED AND GREY MERCERISED YARN.
Suit No. 2416 of 1921.
PATTIAN v/s. BLASCHECK.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. sell by Public Auction at 1 p.m. (S.T.) on account and risk of Mr. Khushiram Hiranand (of Nagdevi Street) at Pydhoni Tamba Kanta opposite Hanuman's Mandir the following.

Mark. H. B. C. 2717—One case containing 30 bundles each of about 10 lbs. Bleached Mercerised yarn No 2/10.

Mark. H. B. C. 2720—One case containing 30 bundles each of about 10 lbs. Grey Mercerised yarn No. 2/10.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 2 LIFT WORM GEARED WINCHES AND LIFT-GUIDES, ONE HAMILTON COTTAGE PIANO, ENAMELLED BATH TUBS, IRON DOORS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Indian Hotel Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 15th day of June, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Wode House Road, in the compound of Wellington Mews, near the Colaba Bridge, Surplus building materials of Taj Mahal Hotel, such as large and small teakwood, windows and doors, window framed, iron doors enamelled bath tubs, 2 lift warm geard winches and lift guides, one Hamilton Cottage Piano, 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid the next day and the goods clear away. The property on view:—

On FRIDAY, the 16th June 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods; AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

De Deon Motor Car four cylinder six seater with in good running order.

By order of the Commandant Auxiliare Force, Bombay.

17 Government horses.

AUCTION SALE OF BUTTONS LACES, HINGES, SHEARS, KNITTING WOOL, RAZORS, SERGE, HAIR WASH, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 16th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following. 1 case Buttons and lace,—5 cases Hings,—3 cases Icilma cream shampoo and hair powder,—6 cases codliver oil,—4 cases Jackel Hair Wash—2 Cases Allen and Hanbury's ford—20 Cases Ultramarine Blue 1 lbs pucket,—8 Kegs Hydrosolphon Dyes,—3 cases shears No. 6—8,—3 cases Locks of Millerlock Company. 31 cases galvanized Iron wire gauze,—50 bundles shovels round and square,—2 cases mechanics' Vices,—2 cases choppers garden shears,—1 Bale Knitting wool,—80 packages horse nails crown. M. Brand No. 3 to 7 2 cases English boots and shoes,—3 cases Brass foundry,—1 case stone Pots,—2 cases Vacuum Flasks,—1 case Vacuum flasks picknicks,—20 Rolls white serge,—12 methylated spirit Fans,—1 Kerosine oil Fan,—1 Kerosene oil fan large size.

On account and risk of Mr. Noormahamed Haji Suleman Bhindiyalla.

2 cases American Razors.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 13th June, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.
AUCTION SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS DINING TABLE, RICH PERSIA CARPETS, BRASS ORNAMENTS, ELECTRIC LAMPS, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 18th June at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Queen's Mansion Forjet Street, Gowalia Tank Road, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room in chairs, and dining wagon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniers very rich Persian carpets, brass ornaments, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, showcases, ornaments teapoys, file cabinet season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, etc.

The property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June, 1922.

THE WEATHER.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL GENERAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 11.

Conditions remained unsettled in north of the Bay, where a storm may be forming. The monsoon is strengthening on the west coast of the peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Konkon, Malabar and on the north Madras coast and local in upper Burma, Assam, east and north Punjab, north Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, east Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts are:—Mergui two inches, Tavoy five, Moulmein two, Kyakyu one and a half, Akyab two, Maymyo one, Dibrugarh two, Silchar one and a half, Mymensingh, Nayabhuma and Darjeeling a half, Amala and Lahore a quarter, Maymuga two, Karwar one and a half, Ahmednagar, Trivendram and Gopalpur three-quarters.

Forecast:—Extension along Chittagong coast.

SIMLA, June 12.

A storm of slight intensity has formed in the north of the Bay and is likely to move in the north-westerly direction. The monsoon has strengthened on the west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, west coast of the Peninsula, north Hyderabad, local Upper Burma, Bengal, Coorg and north Madras coast. A few falls also have occurred in Orissa, Punjab, Kashmir, Central Provinces, Bombay and Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one inch, Tavoy and Moulmein three, Kyaukpyu, and Akyab one and a half, Bhamo and Myitkyina a half, Saugor Island one and a half, Cuttack, three quarters, Jagadalpur a half, Murmagoa one and a half, Karwar three, Aurangabad a half and Mangalore one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Bengal, Behar and Orissa.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 12TH OF JUNE 1922.

Stations.	Temp in Shade. Maximum on preceding 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum on preceding 24 hours.	Humidity. Last 24 hours.	Rainfall. Last 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total fall Nov 1st to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. 11th	91	86.0	54	..	0	0
Jask						
Do. 11th	93.9	81.1	37	..	0	—0.07
Muskat						
Do. 11th	113.8	87.8	57	..	0	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.0	82.7	52	..	0	—0.10
Rawalpindi	104.7	79.8	38	..	0	—0.27
Lahore	100.8	81.3	54	..	0.45	+0.18
Hissar	106.0	83.	46	..	0.24	—0.14
Ambala	101.8	79.1	41	..	2.76	+2.47
Delhi	103.0	77.8	51	0.14	2.08	+1.86
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	104.2	80.0	46	..	1.37	+1.29
Malapuri	103.8	81.6	48	0.08	0.6	+0.19
Jhansi	108.1	84.1	50	..	0.70	+0.25
Cawnpore	112.5	87.2	44	..	0.05	—0.17
Allahabad						
SINDASDEAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	99.3	83.8	62	..	0	—0.04
Karachi	89.9	82.9	78	..	0	—0.11
Ajmer	102.8	83.0	59	..	0.71	+0.47
Jaipur	105.6	82.0	39	..	0.42	+0.16
Kotah	110.2	85.6	33	..	0.34	—0.24
Mount Abu	84.6	66.0	69	..	0	—0.58
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	95.6	77.4	67	..	0	—0.33
Dwarka	90.1	83.2	79	..	0	—0.45
Veraval	86.4	83.1	83	..	0	—0.55
Rajkot	102.1	76.0	66	..	0	—0.41
Bhavnagar Para	102.0	78.6	62	..	0.32	—0.67
Surat	95.2	77.4	72	..	0.06	—0.05
Ahmedabad	105.4	81.9	53	..	0.36	—0.06
Deesa	106.9	80.6	61	..	0	—0.10
Neemuch	102.8	79.8	65	..	3.66	+3.23
Indore	99.3	77.6	61	..	3.26	+1.78
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	102.9	81.5	47	..	2.54	+1.31
Saugor	103.8	81.4	49	..	1.19	+0.93
Hoshangabad	103.5	78.2	66	0.07	2.80	+1.22
Khandwa	105.2	75.1	61	0.17	0.99	—0.88
Akola	106.6	78.8	63	..	0.77	—0.77
Amraoti	104.1	76.3	57	..	0.31	—1.05
Nagpur	104.1	79.7	45	..	0.81	—1.5
Chanda	102.1	79.6	72	0.15	0.68	—1.30
Raipur	103.9	76.1	41	0.06	0.72	—0.58
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.2	79.6	88	..	4.65	+0.09
Ratnagiri	88.9	76.4	88	0.63	7.53	—2.81
Marmugoa	81.2	74.3	97	1.10	8.35	—4.24
Karwar	80.8	74.0	94	1.70	7.09	—6.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.4	76.6	59	2.60	0.51	—1.42
Ahmednagar	97.1	70.1	78	..	1.41	—1.37
Poona	96.0	69.2	67	0.10	0.11	—1.84
Bhimapur	99.0	73.2	63	..	0.60	—1.73
Bijapur	91.0	71.6	69	..	1.36	—0.41
Belgaum	78.5	68.2	85	..	0.16	—2.85
Aurangabad	101.1	71.0	56	0.08	1.02	—0.41
Nizamabad (Indur)	99.0	75.8	74	0.02	1.12	—0.26
Hyderabad	99.2	68.3	69	0.10	0.24	—1.69
MALABARANDCEYLON						
Mangalore	84.6	73.6	85	0.06	10.34	—4.44
Calicut	87.5	75.1	93	1.69	6.37	—8.84
Cochin	87.7	74.7	88	0.32	5.97	—6.39
Colombo	85.2	78.8	85	0.35	4.95	+0.61
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	101.8	81 2	70	0.02	0.62	—1.18
Bellary	6.1	76.9	57	0.18	0.09	—0.91
Cuddapah	103.6	82.8	54	..	0.95	—0.25
Madras	103.8	83.4	50	..	1.38	—0.64
Bangalore	87.6	65.8	78	..	0.94	—0.80
Coimbatore	90.6	72.	65	..	0	—0.65
Trichinopoly	100.8	80.6	55	..	0.24	—0.47
Negapatam	99.2	79 7	54	..	1.61	+1 08

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th June 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi had a light fall of 0.12 inch of rain. Skies are moderately clouded at Lahore and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi and Ambala. Day temperature was below normal at Lahore while night temperature was lower than usual at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and Jodhpur and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jaipur. Temperature was nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India west, and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Indore. Temperature was nearly normal both by day and by night.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.17 inch and Nagpur 0.15 inch of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is clearly normal or in defect. Day temperature was higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports a heavy fall of 2.60 inches while Mormugao, Ratnagiri and Bombay had 1.17 inches, 0.10 inch and 0.63 inch respectively Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Day temperature was below normal in the south.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.10 inch, Aurangabad 0.62 inch and Nizamabad 0.10 inch of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature was higher than usual in the north-west of the division. Night temperature was below the average at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains active on the west coast of the Peninsula where all stations from Trivandrum to Bombay report rain. Karwar received a heavy fall of 2.60 inches while Morgugao and Mangalore had 1.70 inches and 1.60 inches respectively. Rain has also been nearly general in north Hyderabad and a few light falls have occurred in the north Bombay, Deccan, the Central Provinces and the south-east Punjab. Day temperature was higher than usual in the south Central Provinces and the north Deccan. The sea remains rough at Colombo and Mangalore and has become moderate at Bombay.

Forecast.—Rain is likely to be nearly general on the west coast and local in the Central Provinces. A few falls are probable in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and may occur in south Gujarat.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th June 1922.

Conditions remain unsettled in the north of the Bay where a storm may be forming. The monsoon is strengthening on the west coast of the peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the Konkan, Malabar and on the north Madras coast and local in Upper Burma, Assam, the east and north Punjab, north Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the east Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui two inches; Tavoy five; Moulmein two; Kiyaukpyu one and a half; Akyab two; Maymyo one; Dibrugarh two; Silchar one and a half; Mymensingh, Naya-Dumka, Darjeeling a half; Gopalpur three quarters.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, June 11th

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	Inches...	29.638
Temperature of Air	Degrees...	84.6
Wet Bulb Thermometes	,,	79.8
Dew Point	,,	77.6
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0.798
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	,,	5.8
Maximum temperature of Air	,,	90 2
Minimum do do	,,	80.9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SSE-8 SW.
Movement of Wind do	miles.	199
Fall of Rain	inches.	0 00
Total fall during month	,,	4.62
Do. do. year	,,	4 02
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th.		0.03

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights a the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water it at Prince's Dock sill

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week	Date	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.		Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	
	June	h. m	ft.	in.	h. m	ft.	in.
Tu	13	m 1 19	16	2	13 m 7 7	16	4
		7 59	28	3	8 7	18	9
W	14	m 1 56	25	6	14 m 7 36	17	1
		2 33	27	6	8 43	19	1
Th	15	m 2 33	24	13	15 m 8 19	18	6
		3 6	26	1	9 23	20	4
F	16	m 3 17	24	9	16 m 8 49	18	11
		3 40	26	1	10 5	19	7
S	17	m 4 [illegible]	23	8	17 m 9 38	19	9
		4 [illegible]	25	7	11 24	19	7
S	18	m 5 9	23	7	18 m 10 37	20	6
		5 [illegible]	25	2			
M	19	m 0 10	23	7	19 m 5 35	15	7
		1 24	28	10	7 2	18	5

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN THE PUNJAB

The Congress Publicity Bureau, Punjab, sends us the following report of Congress activities in the province:—

Gidarbaha.—A meeting under the presidency of L. Ganiaha Lal was held on the 5th instant. L. Ram Chand spoke to the audience on our struggle for our independence. Mahasaya Brij Lal sang appropriate and beautiful national songs. Mahatma Nand Gopal, Secretary, D. C. C., Ferozepur, who has been lately arrested again and a few other national workers who have been convicted were congratulated.

Jallundhur.—On the 26th May a Congress volunteer who had come to the railway station to meet a deputation of S. G. P. C. with a National Flag in his hand, was arrested and the flag taken away forcibly. After half an hour's detention the volunteer was set free, but the banner was not given back. On enquiry by the Secretary, D. C. C., the City Magistrate replied that it was taken away and kept under orders from Government.

On the 30th May, L. Chaman Lal of Nakodar was arrested under Section 107, C. P. C., and he is going to be tried on the 15th June, by First Class Magistrate, L. Shankar Lal. At a meeting on the 31st at Nakodar he was congratulated.

Sargodha.—It is reported that local national worker, Pt. Diwan Chand, who is incarcerated in Jhelum Jail, is lying ill with fever since last 6 days.

Ramnagar, Gujranwala.—At the risk of his own life, one Hara Mall saved a drowning child of three years from a deep well.

Correspondence Summarised.

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY:—Mr. R. M. Sane complains that the time table adopted by the B. L. Railway from 1st April is very inconvenient to passengers travelling between important stations on the line, as they have to catch the trains in the night or during the early hours of the morning.

FAVOURING THE RICH:—Messrs. J. B. Afniar and Dossabhoy S. Dalal complain that while parts of this city occupied by the poor and middle class people are entirely ignored, large sums of money are expended on improving roads in the Fort locality.

THREADWORM:—Mr. M. K. Desai whites to us that a disease called threadworm or vala is now prevalent among people who drink water from street-hawkers as the latter bring it from wells near by irrespective of their sanity condition. He prescribes half a tola asfitidia or *hing* every day during the appearance of worm.

SUFFERERS OF SMYRNA.

CLOTHING SENT FROM BOMBAY

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri, Hon. General Secretary, Khilafat Central Committee, Bombay sends us the following:—

The public are hereby informed that 19 and 15 bales of clothing and blankets were despatched for Muslim sufferers of Smyrna to the Secretary, the Red Crescent Society, Adalia, by steamers "Meseilia" and "Nippon," respectively. His Excellency Mohammed Hilmi Bey, Charge of Affairs of Turkey at Home, has already informed us by cablegram and letter that 34 packages of clothing have reached their proper destination. His Excellency has further directed us to send clothing to the Secretary, the Red Crescent Mersina. We have, therefore, despatched 58 packages of clothing including 32 boxes of Banyans received through Messrs. Munshi Rahimmuddin H. Mohammed Siddique of Calcutta to the Secretary, Red Crescent Mersina, for distribution among Muslim sufferers of Smyrna by steamer "Scindia," which sailed from Bombay on 26th May. These packages also contain two hundred cotton blankets received from Rangoon. The total number of all kinds of clothes despatched by steamer "Scindia" is 15,718, besides blankets, Banyans, Turkish caps and other smaller articles of apparel.

In the end, we beg to draw attention of the public towards the photographs of the distressed Muslim sufferers of Smyrna given in the thirteenth issue of the Khilafat Usmania of 9th June and request them to make special efforts for the collection of discarded foreign clothes and send them direct to us for Smyrna sufferers.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY ON TRAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

A report has been received of an attempted train theft resulting in serious injuries to the thief. An up-countryman sat in front of a female passenger travelling yesterday in a train on Howrah Burdwan chord and attempted to sut open a purse tied to her by a string passing round the waist, while she feel asleep. This was detected by another passenger who captured the man. A struggle ensued and the thief bit his captor and jumped off the train in motion. Subsequently the up-countryman with fractured skull was picked up and removed to the hospital.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

With the object of imparting higher commercial knowledge to those who intend to prosecute their studies under national education system, it has been proposed to start a College of Commerce at Poona in the immediate future.

This college is to be affiliated to the Tilak Maharashtra University. The whole curriculum of studies will extend over a period of three years, leading up to the degree of Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com. T. Uni.)

Any person who has passed the Entrance Examination of the Tilak University with English as his or her optional subject, as well as matriculate of any other Indian Universities, will be eligible for admission.

EDUCATION IN SINDH,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), June 11.

The Sindh National College, originally affiliated to National University of Mrs. Besant, has now been thoroughly reorganised and converted into a Second Grade Arts College, affiliated to the Bombay University. Professor Chabalani of the Hindu University is likely to be appointed as the first Principal and the College resumes its class after a fortnight.

It has also been decided to start an Arts College for girls in Hyderabad. An anonymous donation of rupees one lakh has already been received from a citizen of Hyderabad for this purpose.

SPECIALITIES
FOR Ford CARS.
LOCKSWITCH for FORDS.

A YALE-LOCKED
Irremovable, indestructible, absolutely thief-proof lock for Ford cars. Concealed 'ground' contact prevents re-wiring back of dash.
Rs. 14-8 each.
KLAXON for FORDS.

The "KLAXON 5 Ford Type" is a KLAXON warning signal equipped with a bracket that will allow it to be installed simply and easily on Ford cars that are "coming through" equipped with self-starters.
Rs. 35-0 each.
The Advance Motor Co.,
—AUTO SPECIALISTS—
Lamington Road.....BOMBAY.
Telep. No. 5121. Telegr: "Automotive."

ASTHMA
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD
THE NATIONAL ECHO.
Calcutta—Saturday, July 28, 1920 Page 4 from our own correspondent.
A useful remedy for Asthma has been discovered by a local philanthropist. The gentleman is one J. P. Ray who has cured a friend of mine from this fearful malady free of charge and does so in every case. His medicine is simple and as it is in improvement upon the existing systems of treatment which offered at least temporary relief it is well worth trying. He can be consulted at Durga and Road Benares City, and I am sure this information if properly utilised will be a blessing to many a desperate soul.
NOTE—Please ask for testimonials.
J. P. Ray, K. P. Ray 5, Banares City.

YOUR HOROSCOPE.
LIFE-READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life Reading Rs. 5 Whole Life-Reading in detail Rs. 6 Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy of Horoscope Testimonials from all quarters.
One year's weekly predictions for Businessmen Rs. 5
Apply to:—
B. R. SREENIVASAIYA,
Krishnailaas Agrahar, Mysore.

ENGLISH RACES!
Starting Price and Totalisator Commission executed on
Ascot Stakes Run on June 13. | Royal Hunt Cup Run on June 4.
Double and treble events at full Multiplication odds. Commission also executed on all Indian Races.
Best of coming Races sent free Apply—
J. B. BEATTIE & CO,
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MARINE
ACCIDENT
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Latest Styles, Handsewn
Best Finish, Durable
For everyday use or Presentation During Marriage and Festive Seasons.
BUY A PAIR READY MADE OR MADE TO ORDER NO DIFFERENCE
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ALWAYS IN STOCK.
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WONDER OF THE WORLD.
If your hair is white or gray why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.
MANY HAVE USED IT.
Try once sample box Re. 1-9-0 Big bottle Rs. 3-5-0.
Write:—
HAZRAT MAWLANA H JI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI,
NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memanwada Road, P. No. 9,
BOMBAY.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

FOREIGN BANKS.

It has always been one of the moot questions of economics in this country if foreign capital is to be encouraged or discouraged. So much evidence on this question has been recorded by the Fiscal Commission that we may reasonably hope for some solution on rational lines. The question has been confused in the past and even in the present owing to continguous questions of politics, race prejudice etc. One safe line of policy to be adopted would appear to be not to interfere with the importation of foreign capital unless it threatens to swamp indigenous industries and to set up condition of life inimical to the national life. One form in which foreign capital is imported in a country is banking. We have several foreign banks working in this country and are not subject to any more restrictions than those to which indigenous banks are. These foreign banks are naturally meant primarily for helping foreign importers and exporters but finance also local trade and industries whenever they have got surplus resources with them. This leads us on to the next question if India can get from local sources all the capital she wants for financing her trade and industries. Her financing powers have been tested during the war period and have passed through this rigorous test. Time has gone by when the Government of India felt nervous regarding the response which would be accorded to even a paltry loan of a few crores. India has financed loans of several crores of Rupees besides financing several big commercial and industrial ventures. Notwithstanding this it would not be to the advantage of the proletariat to have money dearer in the market owing to discouragements being placed upon foreign banking. The world is infested with wars and racial hatred owing not only to the armaments which have been piled up by different nations but owing mainly to high tariff walls and other commercial and industrial impediments serving as an index to show that commercial and industrial rivalries have played the principal part in making of the world a cauldron of race hatred, violence, aggression, wars etc. and in retarding the advent of "Heaven on earth." In several continental countries foreign banks have to pay higher taxation than indigenous banks. It appears from a telegram in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" that the Spanish Government is proposing an increase in this taxation which is "being viewed with alarm by merchants and the banks themselves." The merchants complain that the facilities for trade are even now inadequate, whilst the banks maintain that the present taxation is out of all proportion to the rate paid by the local concerns.

STUDENTS AND COMMERCE.

When the Sydenham College of Commerce was started it was the idea both of the Commercial Community and the Government that facilities should be afforded to students to get a practical acquaintance with commercial and industrial problems. The late Mr. Anstey worked in his enthusiastic way for achieving this goal and the present Principal is also a devotee of that ideal. Business-men are invited to the College to deliver lectures and students are taken round the big commercial and industrial centres of the City. Graduates of the College have shown a spirit of fraternity and an *esprit de corps* which are almost rare in other Colleges. They have found out that working shoulder to shoulder always pays and so their Association keeps a record of activities of all the Commerce graduates and the appreciation they have been able to secure from their respective employers. The Association also invites business-men to spend social evenings with members. All this is creditable but is not enough. Means must be found out whereby students can be apprenticed, say for a period of six months or one year, to a commercial or industrial firm before he gets his degree. We believe this is being done with regard to students of the local Technical Institute and there is no reason why a similar co-operation should not be extended by commercial and industrial houses to students of the College of Commerce.

The London School of Economics has got a Commerce Society with aims similar to those of the Commercial Graduates' Association, having been founded for the purpose of furthering the professional interests of commerce students and for the promotion of commercial research. A writer in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" sums up thus the professional interests of commercial students: "What is wanted is recognition from business quarters. Recognition implies, first, that business men will offer opportunities for employment at salaries which corresponds, to some extent at any rate, to the costs of the education undergone, and in order to make such higher salaries pay the student must be employed on work of a higher character than men are put to usually on first entering business. On the other hand, the previous training of the commercial student must be such as at the same time to justify the salary and the responsibility which accompanies it. To train men upto this level is the function of the University; to employ them when they are trained is the duty of the business community." These remarks apply also to conditions in this country.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. Petter, Chairman of the Executive of the British Engineers' Association, Managing Director of Messrs. Vickers-Petters Ltd. and a member of the Executive Committee of the Industrial League and Council gave some very favourable opinions, on his return to England, of the industrial development in this country.

After emphasising the very rapid industrial development of India, Mr. Petter continued: "Particularly is this the case in the textile, engineering and porcelain industries. Many of the factories I visited in various parts of the country are wonderfully organised. It is doubtful, indeed, if the porcelain idols which are now made in India could be better made in Germany, from which country they were almost all imported before the war. Indian competition is very serious from our point of view, for the India operative has no restrictions on output, and no trade union regulations. He soon becomes skilled in the use of machinery and he then goes ahead, working it to the limit of its capacity. India is now manufacturing everything she can within her own borders. In speaking of India one has to remember that 90 per cent. of the population is agricultural. But with a population which numbers three hundred millions, the remaining 10 per cent. is by no means negligible."

KHADI AS SUMMER WEAR.

The Bombay Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" is much perturbed by the condition of trade in Bombay, specially that trade which is the making of Manchester and is looked after by his Journal. This perturbation is enhanced by the weather conditions in Bombay. As he himself says "a minimum temperature of over 82 deg. with the humidity we get in Bombay is not comfortable." All this irritation has to find some vent and what more convenient medium than that much hated thing "followers of Gandhi"? The correspondent evidently relishes the picture he conjures up for the delection of his Manchester readers "The followers of Gandhi who still continue to wear khadi are certainly paying for it in discomfort." We are not surprised at these remarks which fairly well reflect the attitude of the local Anglo-Indian Clubs. What surprises us the most is similar remarks made by Indian gentlemen. To all such critics we would, as advertisers would say, a trial with khadi dress for a day or two. It will be then found that it gives a comfort in these hot days what will never be given by the best tailored suit made from English piecegoods or even from silk.

RAILWAY RISK NOTES.

The agitation going on the question of Railway Risk Notes is not of recent date. It is an old agitation and strongly worded representations regarding their abuse by Railway authorities will be found in very old Reports of Chambers of Commerce. It shows the marvellous patience of the Indian commercial community that it goes on year after year repeating its representations though they may receive no response from the powers that be. Even patience however ceases to be a virtue after a time, as His Excellency Lord Reading reminded the commercial deputation which waited on him recently. The commercial community appears to have taken this advice to heart for Mr. Purushottamdas Thakoredas in his evidence before the Railway Risk Note Committee spoke out his mind strongly on the harassments to which the Commercial Community was subjected through these Risk Notes. When Mr. Clark, member, Railway Board, remembering no doubt the severe cross-examination to which he was subjected by Mr. Purshottamdas at the time of the sitting of the Railway Committee, asked why the merchants did not bring their grievances to the notice of the Railway administration concerned, Mr. Purushottamdas replied that all the representations had been found to be of no avail. "No body hears. If the Railways were not a monopoly protected by Government and if there were any other private companies competing with them Commercial Community will leave the existing companies immediately. The loss of one crore of rupees to business men every year through pilferings etc., is something to account with." Mighty words of protest which it behoves the Government to take seriously into account. It is no exaggeration to say that the treatment of third-class Railway passengers has formed one of the main causes of the present political unrest. History will repeat itself and the Railway grievances of merchants and traders will spread acute political unrest among them if that have not done so already. Mr. Purushottamdas seemed to hint at this in his reply to the observation of Mr. Subramanyam "I take it that you mean that there is no combination of Indian merchants to make organised protest against the Railways." Mr. Purushottamdas retorted by saying "yes there is no Satyagraha against the Railways. But I am afraid that seems to be the only weapon now left in their hands." We expressed our surprise at the words "strict diet" used by His Excellency the Viceroy as being incongruous in Simla. Similarly Satyagraha is rather incongruous with the Commercial Community. We have come however to strange times when the Simla gods may choose to live on a diet of Dal and *Chapaty* and the merchants may stand on their own with Railway Companies instead of taking it lying down.

RAILWAY RISK NOTES AND DISHONESTY.

The representation addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Mr. Purushottamdas in his personal evidence lay stress on the inducements to dishonesty offered by the Risk Notes. The Railway Police Committee in their Report have also referred to this. "There is a general feeling among the public, which is shared by some of the Police witnesses, that the wide protection given to Railways by the different forms of Risk-note indirectly encourages theft." Unfortunately the Committee had not before them any figures to show whether consignments booked at owner's risk are more subject to pilferage and theft than others, and any figures that Railways could furnish would be incomplete as many cases are never reported. The Indian Chamber has done well therefore in asking for exact figures for the last quinquiennium showing what was the total amount of losses with regard to owner's risk consignments and Railway risk consignments and the proportion of each paid by the Railways. The suspicion is there, rightly or wrongly, that Railways do not encourage booking at railway Risk rates and that the wide latitude offered to them under Risk Note forms, leads their employees to be dishonest. It is in the interests of Railway themselves toward off this suspicion by amending Risk Note forms.

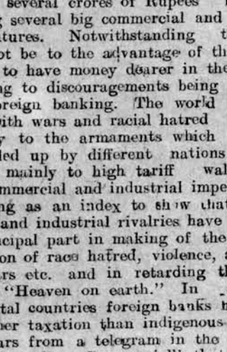
THE REMEDY.

It is very difficult to find out a remedy for the situation which is not as easy of solution as some critics appear to imagine. The solution must be such as to adequately safeguard the interests of both consignors and Railway Companies. The solution proposed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber that there should be only one uniform rate and that the existing distinction between owner's risk rate and railway risk rate should be abolished. The suggestion is all the more reasonable as the Chamber has recognised that railways should be safeguarded in case of defective packing, etc., and has therefore proposed amended Risk Note forms in case of such an eventuality. Whatever may be, however, the Risk Note form, much will depend upon the spirit which underlies the working of Railways. Nothing tangible will be achieved as long as Railways continue to administer their affairs with bureaucratic autocracy, secure in their possession of the monopoly which they enjoy as public carriers, and do not look to the public, whether merchants or laymen, as their patrons as is done by American Railways. This betokens again a change in the spirit of the whole administration. We search in vain for such a change of spirit, despite the working of Reforms for a year and a half. Whether it will come in the near future depends upon the people themselves, upon a systematic agitation and upon working out the constructive programme of the Congress.

PERSONNEL OF THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

The Government has not lost any time in declaring the personnel of the Retrenchment Committee. His Excellency the Viceroy told the Commercial deputation which waited upon him recently regarding retrenchment that the personnel of the Committee would be such as to command confidence of the public. The expectation he thus raised has been almost satisfied as the Committee has got in the Indian element such powerful and vigorous financial personalities like Mr. Dadiba Dalal and Mr. Purushottamdas who may be trusted to put the people's viewpoint in quite a fearless and independent manner. One showed by his work on the Railway Committee and the other by his work on the Currency Committee how both of them are able to fight single handed against heavy odds. The rift in the lute is however Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee. Whenever any commercial man from Bengal is to be appointed Government put forward his name and with good reason too for he has shown in his work of the Industrial Commission and Railway Committee how he is even more Anglo-Indian than many Anglo-Indians and is utterly unresponsive to public opinion. The appointment of Sir Rajendranath thus reduces the superficial equality between the Europeans and Indians to a minority of Indians. We wish therefore that the Government had selected another suitable Indian in place of Sir Rajendranath whose proclivities are so pronounced and definite,

VENUS DYE SOAP



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CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

New York, June 9th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	11,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	1,000
" " to Continent	..	Nil
Futures at New York July	..	22 02
" " Oct.	..	22 02
" " Dec.	..	21 86
" " Jan.	..	21 72
Spot Cotton at New York	..	22 58
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	22 00
Futures at New York July	..	23 22
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	..	21 60
Middling Bio Office (No. 7 quality)	..	11 3/16
Demand Bills	..	..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	..	71 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 9th.

Futures at New York	July	22 02
	Oct.	22 02
	Dec.	21 86
	Jan	21 72

London, June 9th.

Telegraphic Transfers	..	1/3 5/8 Downward tendency
Bar Gold	..	£ 4/11·0 Quiet
Silver Spot	..	35 3/4 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 10th.

Bonar 3%	..	58
Bar Silver Spot	..	35 3/4
" 2 months hence	..	35 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Indian selling.		
Interest day to day loans	..	1 3 4
" 7 day Market loans	..	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rates	..	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 10th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 54 lbs. June-July Sellers	..	50/3
Barletta Bonne 53 lbs. June-July Sellers	..	50
Australian 33 lbs June Sellers	..	53/3

Tone :—

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	..	£ 13
Hongkong	..	£ 114
National	..	£ 44 3/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation	..	£ 14 1/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold June-July Quoted	..	£ 17 5/3
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusarat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July	..	£ 19
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Nominal	..	£ 16 3/4

Tone of Rapeseed :—Dull,

Linseed, Bombs per 416 lbs. ex-Ship quiet May-June Nominal	..	£ 21

Tone of Linseed :—

Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton June-July Sellers	..	£ 9 1/3
Toria Rapeseed :—June-July Paid	..	£ 18 1/3
Linseed, Argentine June-July Quoted. Quiet	..	£ 18 5 3

Tone :—Offered lower.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	..	£ 67
Standard Copper G. M. B.	..	£ 63 1/3
Copper, Brazers'	..	£ 83 1/3
Yellow Metal	..	6 1/4
Hard Spelter	..	23 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	..	£ 16 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	..	£ 55
Victory Bonds 4 %	..	£ 87 1/3
War loan 5% 1929/47	..	£ 99 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	..	56 1/2
Bapee Paper 3 1/2 %	..	37 1/3
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	..	66 3/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	..	56 3/4
7 % Indian Loan	..	£ 114 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, July-Augt.	2 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe June steadier	7 1/3
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	31

Tone :—

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Augt. Sellers	..	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June July Nominal	..	19/9
Do. Do. June-July Sellers	..	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Nominal	..	20/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Nominal	..	21

Tone :—Quieter.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 12.

In consequence of 29 points higher reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good Mg. Broach July-August steady at Rs. 522 and steadily declined to Rs. 516½ on Jobbers selling. From this level it improved to Rs. 519 on Bazar buying and again eased to Rs. 516 on selling by a Japanese House. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 516½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 517½ and declining to Rs. 515 closed at Rs. 515½. Fine Mg. Oomra July opened at Rs. 452 and declined to Rs. 449½. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 448 and Rs. 450½ and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 448½. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 467 and fluctuated between Rs. 467 and Rs. 464½ the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 464½. F. G. Mg. Bengal was Rs. 378 nominal for July delivery.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Saturday last and there was a good demand from Exporters and Millwalas for nice Oomras. About Bs. 4,000 are reported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6.30 P. M

Bombay, June 12th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-August	..	516 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July	..	380
Fine Oomra	July	..	449
" "	Sept.	..	465
Southerns	July/August	..	518

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 12th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Augt	..	5 8
Fully Good Bengal	July	..	380
Fine Oomra's	July	..	449
" "	Sept.	..	465
Southerns	July/August	..	518

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 12th.

Description, Super	Fine	F Good	Good	fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	..	400	38	360
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	470	455	440	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1	505	490	475	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2	490	475	460	..
M. G. Broach	..	535	525	515
Southerns	..	530	520	510

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 10th June 1922.

Cotton	9661	Bales.
Wheat	28177	Cwt.
Linseed	12231	"
Rape, etc.	3969	"
Gingelly seed	1088	"
Poppyseed	827	"
Groundnuts	220	"
Castorseed	1365	"
Rice	663	"
Myrabollams	1639	"
Cottonseed	812	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	1406	"
Jowar	742	"
Masur	Nil	
Baley	148	"
Bajra	334	"
Coal	4393	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 12th.

Bombay.	Market rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 17/32
Bank Demand	1-3 9/16
Doc. Acceptance 8m /s	1-3 13/16
Fes Demand	315
American Dollars	346
Hongkong Dollars	200
Shanghai	279
Japan	163
Singapore	190

Market Steady

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June 12th.—3 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Basis Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ball Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-33	65 0 0	9 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	65 0 0	9 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	67 0 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	18 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 4 0	14 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 12 0	14 4 0
Teaseed, White 32-16	32 0 0	18 0 0
Teaseed, Gujar 75-25	75 0 0	.. ..
Teaseed, Gujar 50-50	53 0 0	.. ..
Teaseed Black	70 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	14 0 0	0 0 0
Groundnuts	76 0 0	.. ..
Jawa	.. ..	.. ..
Mowraseed	7 12 0	8 4 0
Baley	45 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	67 0 0	6 0 0
Cotton Seeds	32 8 0	0 0 0

Forwards	Rs. a. p.
Wheat-Aug-Sept	16 2 9
Linseed Sept	15 13 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET REPORT

June 12.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26/13/6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26/13/6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26/14/0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 95/8/-.
Bar Silver 1st settlement Rs. 95/8.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 93/14/0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 7/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 15/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 9/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 19/32.
Bank's buying 5 M/st D A 1/3 13/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/3 21/32.
Tone of Exchange:
Quiet Market.
On Paris :—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 318.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 338.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 328.
On Japan :—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 163½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Fs. 158½.
On Hongkong :—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 200.
On Shanghai :—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 279.
On Singapore :—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 180.
On New York :—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 346.
London Gold ready—Sh. 91-9.
London Silver ready—d. 35-12.
London Silver forward—d. 35-10.
Tone of silver—Quiet and Dull.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON, TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dols. 4.49 7/8.
French Exchange—Frcs. 49.60.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 23.50.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs 53.60.
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 87.40.
German Exchange—Mrks. 1340.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1923 Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930, Rs. 100/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103-12.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1960, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
The Share Market was closed to-day.

REPORTED THEFT.

Baldeoprasad Dultaman, a Hindu residing at Agar Bazar, Mahim, has reported to the police the theft of currency notes for Rs. 19,230, ornaments valued at Rs. 2,500 and some documents, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 24,193 from his house on the 7th instant.

INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.

AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME PER HEAD

The following is the copy of the statement shewing the Incidence of Taxation in India and the average annual income per head, which Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, annexed to his speech delivered at the time of the Deputation of the Associated Chambers of Commerce to His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla on the 30th ultimo :—

Year.	Average annual income per head. Re.	Authority.	Estimated taxation per head. Rs. a. p.
1871	20	Dadabhai Naoroji	1 13 0
1881	27	Sir David Barbour	2 0 6
1901	30	Lord Curzon	2 6 6
1911	50	Hon. Mr. Cook	2 11 3
1913			2 14 3
1922 (All India)			6 1 0

Note :—(a) In calculating the Incidence of Taxation, only those items of revenue, which are acknowledged as Taxation, have been taken, viz., Land Revenue, Salt, Stamps, Excise, Provincial Rates, Customs, Taxes on Income, and Registration Commercial services, like Post and telegraphs, and Railways, as well as Municipal and other local taxation have been excluded. It is necessary, however, to remember that the Railways, a monopoly of the Government of India, have considerably been used as a means of indirect taxation, and to that extent such revenue from the Railways should be added to the general taxation figures as estimated above.

Note :—(b) In answer to a question in the Council of State on 23rd February, 1921, the Hon. Mr. Cook said that the Government of India regarded all the above mentioned figures of income per head with great reserve, but he explained that the figure of Rs. 50 for 1911 was calculated on the same lines as were followed in 1881 and 1901.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

VERNACULARS AT SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATIONS.

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Wednesday, the 28th June, when among the items of business to be considered will be a proposal to abolish the Preliminary Scientific Examination for the M.B., B.S. Degrees and make the Intermediate Examination in Science in Group D (Physics, Chemistry and Biology) the only Examination qualifying a student for admission to the second year of the medical course.

Immediately after the disposal of the business of the above meeting, the debate on the following motion will be proceeded with :—

"That candidates at the School-Leaving Examination be given the option to answer the papers in the following subjects in their vernaculars:

The vernaculars of the Presidency (Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Sindhi, Urdu and Portuguese).
Additional Languages,
Arithmetic,
Algebra and Geometry,
History,
Geography,
Elementary Science.

The proposal to come into force from the year 1923."

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION AS RESEARCH STUDENTS.

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Advisary Committee, sends us a copy of the letter received by him from the Joint Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, Indian Students' Department, London, which runs, thus :—

I am directed to refer to various applications for admission which are being submitted to Cambridge University by Research Students, and to point out that applications for admission to a college or Non-Collegiate body will not, as a general rule, be considered, until the student concerned has been actually accepted as a Research Student by the Board of Research studies.

Applications for admission as Research Students are to be addressed to the Registrary of the University, Pitt Press Buildings, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, and should be submitted through your Committee to this Office in the usual way. Such applications should be accompanied by full evidence as to the actual work done by the applicant and its nature. I am to add that all such Certificates or Diplomas should be sent in *original*. It is the practice, however, of certain Colleges to accept a Research Student provisionally, but should he ultimately be refused by the Board of Research Studies, the College cancels its acceptance.

THEN AND NOW !

Sir,—Once when I had an opportunity of attending to the lecture of Mr. Shriniva Sastri (now the Rt. Hon. Sastri) the one thing which he emphasised most was (and I wish to quote his very words as far as possible) "Gentlemen you may be quite sure that whenever Anglo-Indians and their papers praise any one it is pretty certain that that man is not doing the right thing to his country. On the other hand if the same papers pour a volley of indecent abuses on a person then it is quite certain that he or she is doing things quite beneficial to his country." Now may I ask the Rt. Hon. whether he ever tries to apply this test to his own case.—Yours, etc.,

Dharwar, June 9. K. V. R.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO DAY

The Ideal Transport Co., Ltd., annual general meeting, Parel Tank Road, 3 p.m.

The 12th Annual General Meeting of the Policyholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Ltd., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) and the 14th General Meeting of the Shareholders at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Company's Registered Office 67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express ..	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	22 45	2 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express ..	9 0	22 0
Madras Express	20 15	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Bombay-Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujerat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 5

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

TYABJEE.—On the 10th instant, Ashruff the dearly beloved wife of Shums A. Tyabjee of heart-failure. R4022

CHINOY.—Bai Cooberbai alias Bai Seerinbai, widow of the late Ardesir Nusserwanji Chinoy of Secunderabad and eldest daughter of the late Cavasji Bomanji Kaka, died Monday night. Funeral leaves this (Tuesday) moring at 9 o'clock (S.T.) from the late Dhunjibhai Merwanji Mehta's Bungalow opposite Petit's Sanatorium Cumballa Hill.

REQUIEM MASS.

There will be a Requiem High Mass for the soul of the late Feleciano Pereira, of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd., at Sonapur Chapel on Wednesday the 14th instant at 7 a.m. (S. T.) R4023

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, DADAR.

18 students were sent up for the Matriculation Examination out of which 13 have passed.

TREATMENT FOR RABIES AT PAREL.

Treatment for rabies can be obtained daily at the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, Old Government House, Parel, between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. (I) will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday), commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) weather permitting.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

"Tamba Maru" (Eastward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 4th June and S.S. "Takaoka Maru" left Hongkong for Singapore en route to Bombay on the 10th June. S.S. "Kamakura Maru" left Penang for Colombo en route to Bombay on the 10th June.

A POCKET PICKED.

Soonderji Arjoon, residing in Karamsey Damji Sanatorium at Chowpatty, went to Byculla in a tram car at 4-40 p.m. on Saturday last. On his return at the junction of Sandurst and Girgaon Roads, he found that his pocket was picked and Rs. 1,310 in currency notes stolen.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Mr. Harold Keworthy, a Wireless Engineer, has reported to the Police the theft of a currency note for Rs. 1,000 from the Bombay Garage, sometime between the 9th and the 10th instant. The note was in a leather purse in a pocket of his coat, which he had left in a motor lorry in the garage.

SABARMATI WEAVING SCHOOL.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Working Committee, the Sabarmati Spinning and Weaving School will be opened on the 1st of July under the direction of the Khaddar Department. Those from the City of Bombay desirous to join the School are requested to send in their applications to the Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on or before the 17th instant. Out of the applications received only 2 or 3 are to be accepted.

G. S. B. CO-OP. HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD.

The second annual report of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bombay, shows good progress. The Society had on its roll on 31st March last, 392 applicants for membership and the total number of shares taken up is 2461. The total amount of Share Capital paid up is Rs. 94,240, while the Authorized Capital is Rs. 5,00,000. 17 plots of land in the Matunga scheme of the Bombay Improvement Trust had been applied for in 1920 and were handed over to the Society about the end of the year under report. The Society had applied to Government for a loan of Rs. 3,56,000 on the usual conditions, out of which the first instalment of Rs. 1,50,000 was paid on 29th March. The Society has been placed in Class "A" by Government. The report announced that necessary steps would now be taken to commence the building operations.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

YOUNG BHANDARI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Under the auspices of the Young Bhandari Volunteer Corps there will be a conversational meeting at the residence of Mr. D. K. Moorkar at Umarkhadi on Wednesday the 14th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when all members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The third month ordinary meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday the 15th instant at 6 p.m. at the Congress Office.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

B A. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following is the complete list of successful candidates:—

FIRST-CLASS HONOURS.

V. G. Hegde, G. R. Kanade, S. S. Sukthankar, M. B. Hiranandani, A. A. Kureshi, M. F. Banaji, J. C. Daruvala, E. Carvalho, R. D. Choksi, C. Fernandes, I. L. Mascarenhas, P. Pimenta, J. B. Wadia, M. A. Syed, B. N. Gokhale, K. J. Khambata, M. N. Majmudar, V. N. Adavi, G. S. Divan, D. W. Kerkar, S. R. Kantebet, A. J. Karkania, G. G. Takle, P. B. Gajendragadkar, D. P. Karmarkar, D. D. Bagul, D. D. Vadekar.

SECOND-CLASS HONOURS.

V. V. Bhandiwad, S. C. Bhat, G. T. Choksi, S. G. Dange, Y. B. Gupte, G. V. Joshi, K. G. Kulkarni, D. G. Mhaiskar, S. H. Naik, B. G. Nargund, W. P. Oka, L. D. Pai, P. S. Patankar, G. N. Phatak, J. M. Rane, C. K. Shah, H. V. Varde, B. D. Ambekar, R. G. Athavale, G. B. Bapat, C. K. Bhatt, P. G. Dave, V. T. Desai, C. S. Gadarya, J. K. Gokhale, S. P. Indi (Jain Literature), S. N. Jamdar, V. K. Jog, K. G. Joshi, P. V. Joshi, P. G. Karki, S. R. Karnatki, M. G. Kasbekar, K. R. Khot, V. E. Kulkarni, M. V. Mehta, M. C. Mukhtyar, P. B. Nabar, M. Paranjpe, A. P. Parikh, H. B. Raval, K. G. Raval, V. V. Salastekar, P. M. Vohra, M. D. Yajnik, G. S. Chaubal, K. H. Notani, J. S. Amaria, J. S. Chiniwala, A. M. Choksi, P. D. Dankevala, G. E. Kadiani, V. S. Kazi, N. N. Nizamani, K. P. Avasia, D. D. Dastur, B. DeMenezes-Lisboa, S. Ghandy, N. F. Madon, S. S. Simpson, A. N. Vakil, F. X. J. DeSouza, R. M. Parekh, J. P. Lobo, D. V. Ghaisas, V. D. Patekar, E. V. Dadpe, S. R. Pradhan, N. R. Ranade, N. R. Vaidya, G. H. Bhatt, K. Aizazuddin, Z. H. S. Bukhari, B. A. H. Inamdar, M. S. S. Khankar, S. S. Malik, M. Masihuddin, A. A. Mir, A. K. Syed, N. J. Parikh, K. I. Bablani, C. V. Choksi, T. M. Choksi, B. L. Dabholkar, R. H. Dadyburjor, M. C. Dave, D. I. Daruid, A. B. Desai, R. M. Desai, S. H. Desai, Y. V. Dikshit, V. B. Divanji, J. E. Engineer, Y. B. Gaitonde, K. L. Gandhi, J. C. Gehani, M. S. Herwath, M. N. Jagtiani, G. N. Katre, V. N. Khodke, M. K. Kirpalani, E. C. Limji, R. K. Mankekar, M. C. Mehta, R. D. Mehta, R. B. Mehta, S. A. Mehta, B. D. Nadkarni, I. R. Pandya, R. B. Paranjpe, M. J. Pathakji, N. C. Pleader, L. J. Sajnani, C. M. Shahani, R. C. Sheth, D. M. Unvala, C. C. Vakil, S. K. Vasvani, K. G. Warty, H. T. Asnani, S. B. Awar, K. Y. Bhandarkar, D. M. Buch, R. S. Naik, J. D. Pandya, S. S. Sabdani, R. G. Shrivastava, K. H. Atre, Y. S. Bhate, B. D. Karkhanis, S. K. Rane, N. S. Acharya, K. H. Bharucha, K. V. Bokil, J. F. DaCunha, M. D. Desai, M. M. Desai, J. C. Fernandes, S. S. Hingorani, R. B. Joglekar, V. D. Kalwit, T. R. Kapadia, S. E. Kumana, K. S. Nargund, G. S. Panchdhari, V. V. Pandit, B. D. Patwardhan, S. V. Rayabagi, P. A. Salwi, D. D. Shendarkar, S. G. Shenolikar, M. C. Trivedi, S. C. Vaishnav, D. V. Karandikar, B. B. Avadhani, V. K. Deshpande, A. V. Joglekar, B. J. Joglekar, A. G. Joshi, N. R. Kadapi, B. L. Lele, V. B. Mokashi, B. G. Naik, S. G. Patkar, M. J. Pujari, G. G. Shastri, B. V. Soman, G. A. Dastane, G. K. Deshanukh, T. K. Deshmukh, L. R. Deshpande, B. V. Devdhar, M. P. Divan, S. P. Gokhale, R. R. Ingle, K. G. Joshi, P. G. Karve, B. K. Kulkarni, P. G. Mandpe, G. S. Nasikkar, G. S. Pandit, A. D. Patwardhan, K. A. Puraudare, L. G. Raste, G. K. Sahasrabudhe, P. S. Sane, K. B. Shidore, B. G. Athalye, T. M. Chaudhari, S. N. Datar, P. Y. Deshpande, S. G. Gokhale, S. A. Joglekar, N. M. Kamte, G. G. Kulkarni, S. R. Patankar, V. R. Phadke, K. M. Shah, M. A. Deshmukh, S. A. Jamkhandimath, B. S. Kabnurkar, M. S. Saraiya, K. R. Soman, G. L. Vanjare, M. D. Vidwans, V. D. Narayan.

PASS.

S. G. Bhide, C. G. Kalolwala, C. N. Narawane, C. J. Trivedi, V. A. Bhagwat, H. A. Bhatt, R. M. Chitnis, V. R. Divekar, J. J. Joshi, C. B. Patel, V. J. Sampat, G. M. Chawathe, T. L. Godbole, N. S. Kothavale, C. S. Kotwal, S. V. Kulkarni, S. J. Mahimtura, C. B. Patel, M. K. Shah, G. G. Sindhikar, S. A. Tenduikar, T. H. Advani, N. M. Mehta, N. M. H. Kazi, R. D. Appoo, D. R. Chothia, U. C. Daniel, F. S. Darooge, M. J. Kadri, M. M. Mody, P. D. Dewan, D. R. Korde, D. Pinto, D. J. Udvadia, J. S. Darukhanawala, R. A. Gagrat, H. S. Hirji-Ghorshed, B. R. Jayakar, J. G. Mane, B. D. Mistry, J. M. Pochkhanawala, J. M. Shroff, S. G. Katdare, D. V. Sabnis, V. N. Maniar, N. N. Dave, H. S. Patel, H. R. Dastur, S. K. Dastur, M. M. Nadkarni, M. V. Godbole, R. M. Sindha, S. A. S. A. El-Edroos, E. M. Bharucha, B. R. Bhatia, A. G. Desai, M. D. Desai, N. F. Desai, J. DeSousa, J. F. Jasavala, A. S. Joshi, K. N. Kazi, K. V. Maniar, N. T. Maniar, Y. T. Nadkarni, C. M. Parekh, R. P. Patel, V. M. Sheth, V. R. Sonalkar, V. Sunderrao, C. M. Trivedi, A. A. Vas, V. G. Verty, A. M. Anandjivala, S. S. Athavankar, V. G. Bade, H. C. Bakshi, G. D. Chikermane, H. M. Dave, R. K. Dhodapkar, M. R. Gajivala, A. K. Gandhi, S. S. Honawar, A. N. Ilkal, P. L. Jani, R. J. Jetly, B. V. Khandwala, B. G. Khatu, N. D. Kowli, G. K. Kulkarni, M. B. Madgaokar, K. S. Majmudar, P. K. Malkani, N. V. Mangalorekar, C. S. Mathias, N. K. Mehendale, K. M. Mehta, A. B. Naik, C. M. Nanavati, J. P. Nekn, M. D. Pai, B. D. Pande, S. D. Parakh, A. V. Parekh, K. G. Parekh, N. M. Parekh, D. R. Parkhe, S. K. Parlikar, N. B. Phadnis, D. V. Pimputkar, G. G. Pradhan, V. K. Pratap, V. S. Rajadhyaksha, R. M. Rege, G. V. Sahasrabudhe, P. D. Shah, G. M. Shukla, C. A. Subramania Iyer, B. P. Tambad, M. T. Thakar, G. B. Tipnis, V. R. Tolat, J. A. Trivedi, P. B. Trivedi, V. V. Varia, I. G. Vasavada, J. M. Vasadava, C. M. Vohra, V. G. Vora, V. A. Wagchoure, M. S. Yardi, P. S. Gupte, K. B. Joshi, H. D. Moses, M. R. Vakil, S. B. Betigeri, B. N. Datar, A. D. Deshpande, N. G. Gandhi, A. G. Gokak, G. H. Jantootkar, H. M. Oza, G. B. Shivdasani, B. N. Vaidya, H. S. Bhargav, S. B. Gupte, R. W. Mulgaokar, G. S. Mulgund, P. C. Adhovaiya, S. M. Benjamin, R. S. Bhide, K. S. Dadlani, D. V. Deshpande, M. G. Hiranandani, R. Hydari, J. R. Palande, G. M. Nawathe, S. J. Pandya, L. C. Braganza, R. N. Sutarin, P. G. Fernandes, D. E Makihatana, J. P. Mehta, R. A. Belimbbi, N. C. Bhide, J. L. Dave, R. N. Godbole, R. R. Harshe, S. G. Katti, A. G. Kulkarni, M. M. Paranjpe, H. S. Ranade, A. L. Shaikh, G. N. Shrigondekar, A. R. Tamankar, D. C. Deshpande, K. S. Deshpande, M. S. Deshpande, V. V. Deshpande, K. V. Garde, C. D. Gupte, R. K. Hulgoi, K. K. Joshi, M. A. Joshi, S. A. Kulkarni, D. N. Ranade, B. M. Raikar, D. K. Thite, M. S. Chitnis, S. K. Kanetkar, V. D. Kulkarni, D. J. Bhole, G. K. Godbole, G. N. Joshi, D. M. Kamatkar, M. D. Kulkarni, G. R. Nabar, G. N. Paranjpe, B. G. Rajopadhye, M. P. Apte, V. P. Bhagwat, L. D. Dahake, B. G. Ghate, N. V. Gogate, P. W. Gowaikar, S. M. Kabare, D. B. Kshirsagar, K. Y. Kulkarni, R. B. Limaye, R. G. Mhaiskar, S. V. Modak, V. V. Mone, B. G. Rajwade, G. R. Ranade, G. M. Mirji, R. B. Albal, M. B. Hurbhoppi, M. P. Nadgowda, C. B. Rachavanvar, D. P. Chandhari, K. G. Deshpande, R. S. Dilsukh, S. T. Gole, G. C. Kelkar, V. H. Mehta, B. N. Nalavade, M. N. Tabib, M. K. Barve, A. R. Bhadbhade, S. D. Bhambere, N. S. Chandhari, S. T. Damle, R. V. Deshmukh, G. L. Deshpande, R. V. Dighe, L. N. Dyaga, S. P. Gosavi, B. J. Gujarathi, M. G. Gune, H. B. Hebbu, B. R. Hardikar, C. N. Inchal, K. A. Jahagirdar, D. P. Joshi, K. J. Joshi, P. G. Joshi, V. V. Joshi, B. V. Kale, M. B. Kalvanshetti, V. S. Karandikar, R. T. Katarki, R. B. Kukade, V. D. P. Kulkarni, V. D. R. Kulkarni, S. A. Lal, V. C. Limaye, N. B. Lucka, H. M. Mehta, S. D. Morgaonkar, S. N. Nagarkar, S. W. Naik, N. R. Oswal, K. S. Pande, M. A. Parikh, A. S. Patel, H. T. Patil, J. V. Patil, S. A. Rananawara, N. K. Rotti, L. E. Safai, R. P. Salimath, J. Samson, G. V. Sheth, A. P. Shibandi, M. S. Shirgaonkar, R. T. Sunkad, S. S. Telegu, H. T. Thaker, S. R. Vadgaonkar, S. A. K. Zaidi, P. S. Bapat, R. D. Chaphekar, D. E. Gavardi, S. P. Taday, V. M. Agashe, S. M. Bapat, V. S. Bapat, B. S. Bhadbhade, B. R. Chikodi, S. N. Chitnis, J. D. Choudhury, G. T. Desai, V. M. Deshmukh, L. A. Deshpande, A. S. Devdhar, P. V. Joshi, P. E. Kalkar, P. L. Karwande, N. Y. Kishikar, V. H. Kothare, C. D. Meghasham, L. M. Mehendale, K. S. Mehta, S. Y. Musavi, B. D. Nawathe, S. B. Oka, J. V. Parulekar, H. G. Rangari, S. K. Sovani, D. Suryawanshi, G. B. Alagwadi, N. V. Bavadekar, B. R. Dighe, K. N. Kane, S. A. Karnik, D. L. Karwande, D. A. Marathe, M. P. Patil, V. B. Patil, Y. K. Sakalle, D. D. Kelkar, S. N. Kelkar, A. B. Jahagirdar, M. A. Bhatt, S. N. Bhatt, A. R. Dave, N. J. Dave, T. R. Mistri, F. R. Nilkanth, G. R. Parikh, B. S. Patel, B. M. Patel, P. P. Patel, S. S. Patel, C. M. Shah, M. A. Shah, N. G. Shah, C. A. Sheth, V. C. Sheth, B. D. Shukla, V. G. Tambe, S. J. Trivedi, G. K. Tuna, L. V. Upadhyaya, B. M. Yajnik, M. K. Jhala, C. C. Shah, R. K. Amin, A. K. Desai, B. A. Desai, C. K. Desai, A. N. Deuskar, V. C. Gandhi, C. C. Jambusaria, N. M. Joshi, N. N. Joshi, M. M. Oza, B. K. Pandya, D. J. Pandya, M. M. Parikh, A. K. Patel, A. S. Patel, D. V. Patel, I. V. Patel, P. R. Patel, R. S. Patel, R. A. Patel, R. S. Patel, S. N. Patel, S. V. Patel, T. C. Patel, V. J. Patel, M. K. Shah, O. M. Shah, P. G. Shah, R. K. Shah, T. B. Thakore, S. C. Vasa, M. C. Desai, M. D. Joshi, R. J. Joshi, P. T. Majumdar, D. N. Patel, M. M. Karvatia, B. H. Bhaya, M. J. Jethmalani, I. K. Kureshi, M. J. M. E. Lakhiar, D. S. Parwani, S. P. Shukla, S. H. Advani, R. J. Butani, K. N. Dahale, L. M. DeCruz, K. G. Ganshani, G. N. Idnani, S. W. Karnik P. S. Keswani, H. C. Kundanani, V. C. Manghani, L. B. Ramchandani, H. C. Bhambhra, L. T. Gidvani, H. H. Shahani.

CORONER'S COURT.

AN ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

An iron beam was being fitted on the second floor of a building under construction, as an extension to the Indo-China Mill, on Saturday last, when the beam slipped and one end of it fell and struck a woman, named Bainabai, aged about fifty, who was working on the first floor. The woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died subsequently.

At the Coroner's Court Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Bainabai, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest touching the death of Premkunesbai, a Hindu woman aged about twenty, wife of one Vithaldas Jaikisan, residing in new Hanuman Lane, who poured Kerosine Oil over her head and clothes and set fire to them on the morning of the 11th instant when she was alone in her room. Her cries were heard by a neighbour, who went to her assistance and put out the fire. She was immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injured.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

DEATHS FROM FALLS.

A Hindu woman labourer named Taibai aged about 45 was going up the staircase of a building under construction on the Rampart Row at 10 a.m. on the 7th instant when the basket she was carrying fell off her head and she fell with it through an opening on to the ground below. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she died on the 9th instant.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Taibai when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Hari Janaoji, a Hindu boy aged about 12 years residing at Worli Paccadi went up a cocoanut tree near his house to pluck cocoanuts on the 9th instant when he slipped and fell. He was picked up unconscious and removed to his hut where he died within a few minutes.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Hari when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOY KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR.

At the Coroner's Court Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest touching the death of Andrew Francis, a Christian boy, aged about eleven years, son of a cook residing in Berkly Place, Byculla, who came out of the building at 11 a.m. on Saturday last and was crossing the road to go towards the Byculla Education Society's School, when motor-car No. 3184, driven by Narayan Ganpat came from Byculla Bridge and knocked him down. He died on his way to hospital.

Patrick Munro, a student of the B. E. S. School, said a tram car was moving in front of Berkly Place, and as the left hand side of the road was under repairs, the motor-car took a turn from behind the tram-car to the right and was just passing the tram-car when the motor-car knocked the boy down as he was running across the road. The right front wheel went over the boy and the right rear wheel went against his body when the car stopped. The boy was taken out unconscious and soon died. The motor-car was going fast and the horn was not sounded.

Sherkhan Bullykhan, a pedestrian, said the motor-car was going at an ordinary speed, but no horn was sounded.

Bejnathsing, tram-driver No. 789 said the motor-car was going fast and that no horn was sounded.

Mr. Jamshedji Bijanji Soonawalla who was in the motor-car, said he did not know how the deceased was knocked down. The car was going at a moderate speed and the horn was sounded.

Narayan Ganpat, the motor-car driver, said a tram-car was in front of the motor-car. He passed the tram-car on the left. The boy came running from right to the left. There was a line of carts and a Victoria coming from the opposite direction. The right front mud-guard struck the deceased and he fell. Witness could not say whether a wheel went over him.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

FIRE AT MAHIM.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 10,000.

Yesterday at about 2 p.m. a fire broke out in a bungalow occupied by Mrs. Montagu Roberts, situated at Bazaar Road, Mahim. From enquiries made it appears that the fire originated from the rear portion of the bungalow and rapidly spread to the adjoining four rooms. Immediately the fire-brigade was communicated with and the Mahim Fire-engine followed by the Chinchpogli engine forthwith arrived on the spot. As the fire was taking a serious turn, the Byculla Fire-brigade was called for to combat with the serious situation. The flames were subdued after all the engines were at work for about half an hour. The fire was completely extinguished within an hour. The bungalow contained furniture and other household articles most of which was destroyed. It is reported that the bungalow belongs to Mr. Jamsetji C. Patel.

The cause of the fire is not known. The damage to the bungalow and its contents is roughly estimated at Rs. 10,000. It is reported that the property was insured.

HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar, F.S.Sc. (Lond) Hony. Physician in charge the Social Service League Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Byculla, reports that during the quarter ending 30th April, 710 patients attended the dispensary in all, of whom 460 were males, 206 females and the rest 44 were children. The average daily attendance of patients was about 6. 5 patients per day and the hours of attendance of the dispensary is from 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The following are the donations received towards the Medical Aid Relief Fund of the dispensary during the quarter ending:—Messrs Muljee Jetha & Co Rs. 25; Sheth Kondajee P. Khandke Rs. 25; Sheth Shamji Hemraj Rs. 20; K. R. Madgaonkar Esqr. Rs. 12; Messrs. J. M. Bhesania & Co Rs. 10; Mr. T. N. Malvi Rs. 10; Mr. Fakir M. H. Suleman Rs. 10; Rao Bahadur A. W. Shete J.P. Rs. 10; Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati Rs. 10; Dr. F. M. Sethna Rs. 10; Mrs. Ratanbai Parri Rs. 5; Mr. D. V. Pandhirkar Rs. 3; Mr. Hari Keshav Gokhale Rs. 5; Mr. Parshram Bheoo Rs. 5; S. G. Bhave L. Ag. Rs. 5; Mr Gopalrao Manohar Rs. 5; Mr J. K. Parulkar Rs. 5; Mr. V. K. Sulvekar; Rs 5; Dr. V. M. Kulkarni Rs 5; contributions below Rs. 5, Rs. 17; total collection Rs. 204.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

PROTEST AGAINST POST TRUST BOARD NOMINATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan, presiding when some discussion took place on the subject of the obstruction caused to the public by the building contractors, piling their materials on the roads,

At the outset the President welcomed Mr. K. P. Masani, the Ag. Municipal Commissioner. He said by his ability, hard work, and honesty he had risen to the present position. His courtesy was well-known to all members of the Corporation and he welcomed him to the Corporation.

The motion was agreed to.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Matunga Residents' Association—stating, "that owing to the development of the area around the King's Circle at Matunga a large number of bungalows have been constructed on the Improvement Trust plots and the population there is increasing day by day; that two Boys' schools, and a Girls' school have been provided by the Municipality and that a nice garden has been laid out by the Improvement Trust, which is frequented by a large number of people; that they understand that the Municipality is arranging for providing Indian Music and band performances at various gardens in the City and requesting that either of these may be provided at the King's Circle Garden at an early date."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconded.

The motion was agreed to.

OBSTRUCTION TO TRAFFIC.

The Corporation considered a letter from Dr. P. A. Dalal, stating that on the Kalbadevi Road just opposite its junction with Dady Sett Agiari Lane a new building was being erected and that big blocks of stone were lying deposited on the public road from day to day within 4 feet of the tram lines, thereby causing great inconvenience to vehicular and pedestrian traffic, that on a complaint being made to the police, they promised to do the needful in the matter, but that although several months had passed, the nuisance continued unabated; that sometimes temprrary sheds encroaching on the roadway were even erected by the stone-masons for carrying on their work in the shade; and that a similar state of things exists a little further away on the same road; he requested that steps might be taken to remove the nuisance or that some ways might be devised by which obstruction to traffic and encroachments on public roads under similar circumstances might not take place.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved that the letter be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for favour of remarks.

Mr. J. T. Fry said it was high time that something was done by the Municipality in the matter.

Dr. A. G. Viegas wished that the Commissioner would look not only into this complaint, but similar other complaints. The Commissioner should see that no part of the road should be encroached upon by building contractors. In no other part of the world liberty was taken with public roads as was done in Bombay.

Mr. W. T. Hallai said if the Municipal Commissioner would go to the Borah Bazar Street he would find the road so much occupied by the contractor that it was impossible to pass along it. He hoped the Commissioner would do something in the matter.

Mr. H. G. Cocke was also heard to agree with the remarks from other speakers.

The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. R. P. Masani, said the Commissioner was doing his best in the matter although they did not hear of his efforts in the matter. They were carting away building materials which encroached on the road, but it was difficult to stop these things altogether. The building contractor required some space for building purposes, and the Commissioner was doing his best that the roads were not blocked. They had imposed heavy penalties on the contractors, but it was impossible to stop the nuisance; he would, however, be glad to submit a full report.

Mr. H. P. Mody said the nuisance was getting worse and worse every day and the time had come to put a stop to the whole thing. He thought that the Commissioner should rail off the portion which was required for building purposes. The whole thing was a growing scandal and must be put a stop to. He would even go a little further and would say that no facilities should be given to the building contractors.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said in England everything was done within the space on which the new building was going to be erected; and buildings there were much higher than in Bombay.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia said in granting building licenses to the contractors they should be compelled to wall off the space to be built upon with corrugated iron sheets and they should be asked to confine themselves to that much space only.

Mr. Boman Behram said the contractors should be given no privileges at all, and if that were done it would bring them to their senses.

The proposition was adopted.

VACANCY ON BOARD OF PORT TRUST.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna moved:

"That the Corporation have learnt with much regret that the vacancy caused on the Board of the Port Trust by the absence on leave of Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, has not been filled in accordance with previous practice by the nomination of the Acting Municipal Commissioner. The presence of the Municipal Commissioner on the Board of the Port Trust is very necessary and in the past has contributed to the satisfactory solution of various matters in which the Port Trust and the Municipality have been interested. The Corporation therefore very greatly resent the action of Government."

Mr. Sethna after giving the history of the question said they had no legal right, but Government had admitted the force of their contention by appointing the Municipal Commissioner as a Port Trustee for the last half century and they had invariably nominated the Municipal Commissioners, whether they were permanent or acting incumbents. This was the first time when an exception was made, particularly at a time when there was the first Indian Municipal Commissioner. Government had appointed Mr. Lalji Naranji in the place of the Commissioner; they had nothing to say against Mr. Lalji, but they wanted that their privileges should not be taken away from them. They had no right to elect members to the Port Trust, they could only submit two names for Government approval. He protested against the action of the Government on three grounds, namely, it was a slight on the first acting Municipal Commissioner, and a slight because he happened to be an Indian; secondly they had been slighted by not being consulted in the matter for the first time in 50 years; thirdly, this was the the thin of the wedge. It would be a great injustice to the Corporation if the right were taken away, which they had enjoyed for 50 years.

Mr. V. J. Patel agreed with Mr. Sethna's remarks, but a resolution was no remedy for their grievance. Something more drastic was required and that was they should instruct the other two members to resign their places if no action was taken by Government within the next fifteen days to remedy their grievance.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said something more drastic was required than Mr. Sethna's resolution. He regretted that the action was taken by Government at a time when a former member of this house was in charge of the department. He regretted that Sir Chimanlal should have acted in this arbitrary fashion. He moved an amendment that if within 15 days of the passing of this resolution no action was taken by Government to remedy the wrong done to the Corporation the Corporation should call upon the two nominated members to resign forthwith as a protest.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said after having enjoyed the privilege for the last half a century it was not proper that their privilege should be taken away from them. He supported the amendment.

Mr. H. P. Mody said they should not pass the amendment. Unless they knew whether Government were going to remedy their grievance or not, it would not be proper for them to pass an amendment of this nature. He thought they should pass the resolution and wait for some time to see whether any action was taken by Government or not. If nothing was done then they could take drastic action.

Messrs. Gulabchand, Marzban and Dr. Batliwalla also spoke.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said it was hopeless for them to expect any justice from Government. In 1906 they had some faith in Government but now they had none. If Mr. Mody would agree to support a similar amendment as Mr. Nariman's he would be willing to wait for fifteen days or one month to see what action Government were taking in the matter and support the resolution of Mr. Sethna.

Mr. Mody agreed to the suggestion.

The debate was adjourned at this stage to Thursday next.

THE MISSED OPPORTUNITY—TRY ONCE MORE.

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle.")

Sir,—All your readers will agree with you when you assert that it was certainly not the fault of the Independent and Liberal members of the Representative Conference that the attempt at reconciliation failed. It is a pity that their efforts for peace so well begun had such an unhappy ending. I wonder, however, if Messrs. Jinnah, Jayaker and Natrajan cannot on their own initiative utilise the opportunity afforded by the calm which reigns over the country to renew their efforts and to persuade the Viceroy once more to receive the deputation to discuss the ways and means for a Round Table Conference.

If Lord Reading still persists in his refusal, I would suggest that a strong agitation be started by our peacemakers to urge him to convene the Conference. The Non-co-operators who believe in their own methods of attaining our common objects will decline to join the movement. Neither can we expect the Bombay Liberals, after the cruel silence they maintained on this subject at their recent Conference, to support our demands. However, the humble and law-abiding citizens who take no active part in politics but whose patriotism has been roused by Mahatma Gandhi will not fail to appreciate and support the efforts of our peacemakers. Besides if the agitation is carried on persistently and forcibly, it may even earn the respect of well-meaning Englishmen. And when we recall to our minds the past agitations for particular objects we feel confident that our efforts will be crowned with success.

Moreover, the present lull only makes the country feel uneasy as to the future. And are all the advantages which the country has gained through the Non-co-operation campaign to go to the winds just because there has arisen a certain amount of disrespect for law and order? Caniat this respect for authority be recovered and at the same time the blessings he preserved? I submit that this is only possible if both Government and Mahatma Gandhi work together.

Further, if the time for which Mr. Broomfield hoped when sentencing Mahatma Gandhi has not arrived now, Oh! God! when shall that time come? Will it be after the Congress has started the mass civil disobedience scheme or have we to wait till the Congress declares India's goal to be 'Swaraj out of the Empire"? I daresay even the Bombay Liberals, whose sin of silence regarding his imprisonment can hardly be pardoned, will rejoice with the rest of their countrymen to see Mahatma Gandhi a free man once more. Let us therefore, agitate for his release and induce our benevolent autocratic Governor to take that happy step at the present opportune moment, so as to pave the way for Lord Reading to convene the Round Table Conference.—Yours, etc.,

JOE.

Bandra, May 12.

A Calcutta message of June 12th says:—Exchange: Telegraphic transfer one shilling three and nineteenth thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and five-eighth pence.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

CUSTOMS (2) BEAT BENGAL UNITED

Play in connection with Harwood League Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground. Play began punctually at 5-45 p.m. under ideal weather conditions. The participants in the days match were Customs and Bengal United. The play which eventuated was of a humdrum sort of character, with very little in the nature of thrills to relieve the monotony of the game.

The Customs on the whole paraded a better eleven. They were altogether an hefty lot, with enough of muscle and brawn to stand the gruelling test of an hour and more of strenuous play. The Bengal United were altogether a scrappy lot. It was evident from the run of the game that the men had very little previous practise and that the team itself was formed by haphazard selecting from the best men available. Consequently, the result of the match 2 goals to nil in favour of Customs created no surprise. In extenuation of the Bengalee team it must be said that not only were the men of lighter build, but they were also handicapped by their not wearing boots or shoes while the Customs men were well-shod. This operated to the disadvantage of the Bengalees, as they were often robbed of all chances of taking the initiative, by the aggressive tactics of the Customs.

Play in the first half was more or less of a colourless character. Exchanges ruled pretty even, with neither side getting any decisive advantage. There was enough of mad careering up and down the field, but when it came to shooting the adventurous forward and the ball parted company, much to the amusement of the occupants of the gallery. Bengal United had a fine chance to score off a penalty kick which was awarded in their favour midway through the first half, but Lynn the Customs custodian effected a plucky save and averted disaster. Towards the close of the first half the Bengal team figured prominently in the attack, but Lynn in the goal and Potts and Gately in the back line proved too wary a trio for the feeble attacks of the Bengal United to prove fruitful.

Play after half-time showed the Customs men decidedly to better advantage. Right from the restart their forwards began to develop aggressive tactics and invaded the evening's territory in massed formation. Gupta and Bhattacharjee did their best in the way of defence, but after about ten minutes' play Morris notched the first goal of the day off a rasping shot which completely took Das, the goal-keeper by surprise. The Customs never lagged in attack after this and within the next minutes Singleburst their pivotal man scored again in convincing style. Play for the rest of the time was more or less even in character. Lynn was called in to save a dangerous shot from Maitra which he did in fine style. When the play ended the score stood:—

CUSTOMS ..... 2 Goals.
BENGAL UNITED ..... Nil.

The Teams were:—

Customs:—Goal: Lynn; Full Backs: Potts, Gately; Half Backs: Michael, Gyles,

POWER OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT AN EMINENT PUBLICIST SAYS: Mr. P. J. Ashfield, President of the Rhyl Adver ising Assocition in the Annual Meeting of the Association remarks:—

This form of advertising (Newspaper) had been found to be the most profitable" ...." The Association had always found that Newspaper Advertising was the most profitable and it was the continuous Advertisemeat that paid." He urged the residents of the town to use the newspapers more and more for advertisemet purposes.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, June 13, 1922.

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

We publish elsewhere a long letter from the Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, K.C.I.E., on the subject of the pilgrimage to Mecca. It is always our desire to give a fair show to the other side on every question which we agitate, and the views expressed by Sir Abdul Qaiyum are often quite the opposite of our own. Naturally we agree with him on the main subject of his letter, the obligatory nature of the pilgrimage, and we should say that if, for any reason, the majority of Muslims ever came to think that the pilgrimage was not obligatory and so to neglect this religious duty, that would be a greater blow than any that has yet been struck at the power of Islam, which is in unity. The Kaaba is the Centre to which every Muslim turns his face in prayer, it is the place towards which all Muslim hearts are drawn by centripetal force; and the pilgrimage has been at all times, if not the greatest, among the greatest unifying influences. It is from Mecca where Muslims of all nations gather once a year and speak together that one reviving and progressive movement after another has spread to the remotest parts of the Islamic world. The pilgrimage may be compared to the return of lifeblood to the heart, thence to be sent forth, purified and full of vigour, into all the body. It is necessary to the proper functioning of the Islamic body, but it is not the purpose for which that body was created. The Holy Coran says:

"It is not righteousness that you turn your faces to the East and to the West but righteous is he who believes in Allah and the Last Day and the Angels and the Scripture and the Prophets; and gives his wealth for love of Him to kindred and to orphans and poor people and the wayfarer and to him who asks and for the freeing of slaves; and is constant and sincere in prayer and gives the poor their portion; and those who keep a promise when they make one, and the persevering in adversity and tribulation....These are they who are sincere....These are the God-fearing."

In other words the goal of true religion is something more than formal observances such as in the text are typified by "turning your faces to the East and the West." Again:

"Thus We have made of you a middle nation that you shall be witnesses against the people and that the Apostle shall be a witness against you."

The Muslims of the world are still "a middle nation", and the Apostle (may God bless and keep him) bears witness against us to-day because we have not been faithful witnesses against the people but have let them think of our Islam as a religion, like their own, of mere observances. That to which the Muslims must bear witness is the Kingdom of God on earth. Too many of us have been absorbed altogether in observances and have confined the sphere of our religious duty to our immediate neighbourhood, allowing government and politics to take their chance. That is the chief cause of the wreckage of the Muslim realm to-day. The purpose of our witness is to show to the whole world that religion—true religion—is practical politics; and that obedience to the everlasting law of God is the only way of human happiness and human progress. We seem to have fallen very far from the position in which we could give such an example to the world; and we have by all means to regain that position. In order to regain it, it is essential that the Centre with the mimimum of territory stipulated by the Holy Prophet shall be freed from anti-Muslim or non-Muslim control; that the Muslims of the world may have the chance of free development.

Sir Abdul Qaiyum has his opinion with regard to Turks and Arabs; we have ours. It may be that he has not followed the history of the Arab treason from its small beginnings as we have. It may be that he does not know, as we do, that the Arab rising was part of an anti-Islamic policy designed to throw us back into the middle ages and prevent true Muslim progress upon modern lines. It is evident from what he has written, that he does not know that there was in reality no Arab "war of independence" or demand for it! The Arabs, were as independent in the Turkish Empire as any race could wish to be. The Turks only interfered with them to the extent that was absolutely necessary to preserve the pilgrims from their depredations and extortion. That is the reason why the country remains unimproved. The Arabs were opposed to all improvement and the Turks claimed no authority to make them change their customs and their way of life by force. We know for certain that the chiefs who made up the army of the Sharif in Palestine acknowledged no allegiance to the said Sharif and had to be bribed individually to come to his assistance. Our correspondent refers to the Turkish Sultans as "usurpers of the the Caliphate" in the opinion of Huseyn of Mecca; whereas Huseyn has himself disclaimed any such opinion, and we have it on the authority of a well-known Arab "General" that the cause of widespread discontent against the Turks was not the thirst for independence nor a claim to the Khilafat but simply this: that the Arabs wanted the main strength of the Empire to be concentrated against Egypt at the outset of the war, whereas the Turks chose to use it for the liberation of their own "Alsace-Lorraine" in the Caucasus—a mere difference of opinion on a point of strategy. Our correspondent seems to think that things are now no worse than they were before, since "neither the Turks of the present day, nor the Turks of 1913 or even of the nineteenth century can protect the Holy Places against any of the European non-Muslim powerful nations. It is impossible to protect the Holy Places or the Arabian Peninsula without maintaining a strong fleet in the Red Sea because Mecca is quite within range of the new long range guns from ships at sea." Our correspondent seems to forget that there was something to deter a naval Power from such action in the existence of a Turkish military power which never was contemptible. Formerly every nation knew that the consequence of such an action would be a long and bloody war with a great Muslim Power which also had its diplomatic relations to be reckoned with. To-day there is nothing to deter any Power from such action except "the united voice of the Muslims all the world over, which", remarks our correspondent, "can upset any government and must command sufficient respect in the courts of Europe." It is all very well to say "must", but does it command any respect whatever?

Our correspondent says that things are now no worse than they were in the days of Turkish supremacy—a thing we find it hard to believe because the town Arabs of the Hejjaz are born extortioners and the desert Arabs of the Hejjaz born highway robbers and it was only the Turkish troops who did anything to protect the pilgrims. We hear of more destitute pilgrims than ever being stranded at Jeddah *after* the pilgrimage. May it not be that they were mercilessly fleeced, or have the Meccans changed their nature with the new regime? Sir Abdul Qaiyum, we submit, is an important personage; he travelled comfortably, with official favour; how can he speak for the condition of the poorer pilgrims? We personally know of one good Muslim who was prevented from making the pilgrimage by the order of the Sharif, *for political reasons*, a thing which could never have happened in Turkish times. But Sir Abdul Qaiyum has been there recently, and we have not; so we cannot seriously oppose his notion that the country is quite safe for travel and as comfortable as of yore, no better and no worse. Like him, we would not see the pilgrimage neglected, for, with him, we acknowledge its obligatory nature. But those of us who wish to see restored to El Islam the status necessary for the proper bearing of our testimony cannot forget the tragedy so lately acted, and the part played by the present "King of the Hejjaz", in robbing El Islam of that status. For us the pilgrimage is made impossible by the present state of the Islamic world, which is intolerable. Our duty is to try to re-establish the necessary nucleus of our Theocracy which has been cruelly destroyed. In so doing we would not have our correspondent or anyone else imagine that we are animated by mere blind devotion to the Turkish cause. The Turkish cause does represent the cause of our Theocracy, but only in so far as it is just and our action in defending it is in accordance with the law of God. The Turks have been the victims of foul play for many years. Their enemies ave never scrupled to indulge in calumny at their expense. Broken pledges, broken treaties, wholesale pillage, wholesale murder have become their portion merely because they happen to be Muslims and possess initiative and a progressive spirit. Such treatment is a breach of the Universal Law of Justice by men who know of the existence of that law. In demanding recognition of God's universal law at such a moment by every available form of protest, we believe that we bear the testimony of Islam to the world more truly than if we made the pilgrimage as if nothing at all were wrong with the world and with the body of Islam. We hope to live to see the day of justice for Islam and then, please God, we may perform the pilgrimage.

DESCENT.

The question as to whether the Japanese are a white race will be argued by the United States Supreme Court, probably in October. Mr. Beck, American Solicitor-General, who is now in England, and who will argue the matter on behalf of the Government, says, the Japanese in Hawaii have applied for naturalisation on the ground that the Japanese are a white race and therefore not barred by the colour clause. Mr. Beck has traced the history of Japan through thousands of years to the Ainu tribe. The lower courts rejected the theory. The claimant then lodged an appeal. Mr. Beck understands the Ainu tribe bears distinct Caucasian traits—Special Cable to a Contemporary.

Verily this is a bit of news calculated to break the heart of Pierre Loti and the hearts of all those who have loved Japan of the Japanese—the old dainty fairy-tale and fragrant Japan. Though it relates only to an isolated attempt on the part of hopeful opportunists to evade certain immigration laws, the report hints at a loss of pride-of-race that is both pathetic and amusing. When a Jewish or Levantine financier in Great Britain receives a title—a peerage or a baronetcy—he usually employs the College of Heralds to evolve him a very English coat-of-arms—something to suggest that his ancestors "came over with the Conqueror." He often changes his un-English but perfectly honourable name to something very Anglo-Saxon or Scottish—especially if he be raised to the peerage. Thus, Heinrich Freiti, a German-Jew lately of Cologne, when knighted for unnamed services to the political party in power, is known as Sir Henry Frith. When, for further services to the political party's warchest, he is raised to the peerage he becomes Lord Firth, of the Firth of Forth, buys a moor north of the Tweed and wears kilts when he repairs there for the grouse shooting. The English people smile when they think about Lord Firth—but, at the back of their hearts, they are vaguely flattered at the compliment the Jewish financier has paid to the Anglo-Saxon race. The compliment to the Anglo-Saxon is an insult to the Jew. For surely the Jewish race has splendid traditions. It is a race a man should be proud to belong to. When Solomon reigned in magnificence and culture at Jerusalem, the ancestors of the Anglo-Saxons painted their bodies with woad and made uncouth noises. It is a Jew whom all the proudest princes in Europe adore as God. And through centuries the Jews in Europe have displayed sublime faith, and constancy under cruel persecutions which might have exterminated, or "converted" a less noble people. They have done more. Hated and despised—the motive has all along been really fear bred of the Christians' sense of inferiority—the Jews of Europe have given the West great statesmen, soldiers and artists, while the international finance of Europe has been largely in the hands of shrewd but honest men of their race for centuries. And if it is pathetically amusing to find here and there a Jew who to some extent repudiates his proud Hebrew origin by taking a name alien to that his fathers bore, it might lessen the complacency of those Anglo-Saxons whose pride of race has been subtly flattered by such incidents to reflect that even the Jewish peers usually remain true to their faith and such usages as are thereby prescribed for the race. The compliment, such as it is, is only (literally) a nominal one. That is what makes it doubly foolish. Incidentally, it enables barbarians of the "Morning Post" cult to jeer at great men because they are Jews.

Perhaps these Japanese who seek through an American lawyer to establish their claim to a Caucasian ancestry, do so with tongue-in-cheek. Perhaps they merely seek to hoist the American immigration law with its own petard. But the principle of the thing is revolting. No excuse of opportunism can serve to gloss over so gross and so ridiculous a repudiation of race. Asiatics sometimes accuse the white races of egotism and conceit. It is exhibitions by Orientals of slave-mentality such as this that have encouraged the white man in the conceit that the pigment of his skin implies a moral, mental and physical superiority over all darker people. The Mongolian race has its own proud traditions. China is the cradle of a civilization infinitely older and in many ways wiser than that which persists in Europe to-day. Japan of the Japanese was a land from out of a fairy tale. Its art was exquisite; its civilization wonderfully clean and kindly. The pity is that in the process of assimilating the fruits of Western progress, Japan seems also to have lost her soul and to have destroyed her beautiful civilization instead of building artistically upon it. Yesterday Japan stood for dainty beauty and kindliness in a national life and art that had developed on lines that were purely Mongolian—for a fine, if misguided, sense of honour that prompted a man to kill himself rather than suffer a slur upon his name. To-day Japan stands for Militarism, vulgarity and cheap and dishonest imitation—an imitation that ramifies from the ungainly clothes men wear to the goods they export. And now we have this isolated but unspeakably cringing pretence to be regarded as a white people! To add to the enormity of the outrage, the claim is bared upon a tale of descent from the hairy Ainus—aborigines the Japanese have hitherto been prone to regard as an inferior people. The Ainus have no grand or beautiful traditions and civilization behind them. But because their features "bear distinct traces of Caucasian descent," the erstwhile proud and cultured Mongolians with centuries of culture behind them, hasten to hail these uncouth aborigines as ancestors! That American lawyer would have the Japanese repudiate even the memory of the beautiful, if conservative, culture that once gave Japan a soul of her own. And to what end? To the exalted end that the modern Japanese, with his small frame and Mongolian features may strut through immigrant barriers in coat and trousers,—a pitiful parody—proclaiming himself a white man!

There was a time when India was in grave danger of losing her soul—when the "England-returned" young man scoffed at all that was beautiful in the religion, culture and life of his father's home because these things were un-English. That danger is now happily past. It passed with the emergence into leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. But it was real while it lasted—and as its menace grew it produced much of the evil forces in the land against which Indians now struggle. A very great part of the contempt which Europeans of a type evince for the Indian has been provoked by the past slavish flattery which induced so many Indians to forswear their dress, their customs—even their religion—in order that they might ludicrously ape the European. It is very easy for insular people to despise those who cringe before them thus tacitly. Because they are insular they do not pause to effect upon the causes that induced this attitude of subtle flattery. This cause, so far as India is concerned, was the dishonest education given to Indians,—an education which persisted against all truth in glorifying only Western thought, literature, history or customs and in condemning either openly or covertly all things Eastern. To-day the Indian of the best type has seen the error of the ways of the past generation. He does not speak of "Going Home" to England. He remembers that he is the heir of all the splendid Indian ages and bears himself independently being proud to be in all things an Indian first. He might in all sooth refer to the Caucasian ancestry which is his in common with the Englishman, but he is wise enough to be prouder of the history of the India that the Aryan invaders founded than of the barbaric records of those Caucasian savages. Even Mr. Sastri babbling futilely in Australia has not yet attempted to induce the "White Australians" to modify their immigration laws because the Indians are descended from White Aryans—the pure Caucasian stock of which the Japanese of our text take such account. Even the Moderates' apology for a nation-soul is not yet so irretrievably lost.

Notes of the Day

A Servant of India.

The tale of Mr. Sastri's English Valet from the Carlton should provoke considerable mirth in India—mirth with a tendency to be ribald. For Mr. Sastri is the President of the Servants of India Society—the Chief Servant of India, so to speak. He has donned the mantle of the late Gokhale and has an English valet to see that its folds hang correctly. So one correspondent has written to suggest that somewhat like the immortal big fleas, "big servants of India have little servants of Indians, and, (if the English valet has a *bearer*) little servants have smaller ones and so *ad infinitum*." Another, and more ribald correspondent, recalls Kipling's words that:—

> A scolding woman married, may bear a babe and mend
> "But a Servant (of India) when he reigneth, is confusion to the end."

Personally, we like to think of Mr. Sastri as clothed (by his valet) and in his right mind, while it is undeniably comforting to think that even if the worst happens, and an Imperial Asset should fail to convince White Australia of India's claim to partnership in the Empire and be turned out of the common-wealth, he will, at least be "irreproachably turned out." Mr. Sastri's auto-biography has yet to be written but we will forestall him with a chapter describing a typical strenuous day in Australia:—"*Morning*:—Dressed. *Noon*:—Addressed. *Evening*:—Undressed." But perhaps we misjudge Mr. Sastri. Who knows but that, sated with the flattery bestowed upon him by Viceroys and Liberal Leagues in India, he cabled to England for a valet hoping thereby to preserve some sense of proportion as to his importance as an Imperial Asset? For it is written:—"*No man is a hero to his valet*," and the Englishman from the Carlton will find many thousands of Nationalists in India to agree with him. Mr. Sastri visits Australia to arrange that certain wrongs are redressed. His valet in the meantime sees that Mr. Sastri is re-dressed.

The Matunga Residents' Association.

Matunga is a growing suburb of Bombay; and, as the annual report of the Matunga Residents' Association shows, the political and social activities of the residents have kept pace with its external development. The railway workshop being just near the station at Matunga, there is much scope for social service among the workmen. Not all that could be done in this direction by the Association has been done, yet the record is not bad. Matunga needs a hospital for the poor workmen and day labourers of the neighbourhood which, it is hoped, the rich merchants and benevolent Bhatias living there will not take long to supply. But the main work which the Association has been doing is in connection with the railway inconveniences and irregularities. In face of a roaring traffic of thousands of passengers at Matunga station the callous negligence of the railway authorities becomes all the more amazing. A second railway platform for which space has been kept apart for years, has not yet materialised in spite of the repeated requisitions of the Association. The situation of the booking office is a source of great hardship to the passengers who have to cross the bridge before tickets can be obtained. Residents of Matunga are noted for their enthusiasm for public activities and the workers have been able to hold a number of meetings during the year at Matunga when distinguished leaders were invited. A purse of Rs. 6,000 was presented to Mahatma Gandhi at the time of his visit to the place over and above the donation of Rs. 50,000 by Mr. V. L. Napu whose zeal for Khadi work is only to be equalled by his love for Mahatmaji. The Association has a membership of 250 which is likely to go up to a thousand during this year; and it is to the great credit of the organisers that landlords and tenants live together at Matunga on terms of perfect friendship. There is scope for temperance and Khadi propaganda work in Matunga which should not be neglected by the Association.

Indore Affairs.

From the number of letters that are constantly reaching us regarding the administration of the Indore State, it appears that there is something wrong there. Everyone of our correspondents speaks of high-handedness on the part of the administration, while the people are reduced to the position of dumb driven cattle. There is no newspaper Press in the State, and the bludgeon of the State would descend heavily on anybody who might venture to hold public meetings. A correspondent draws our attention to the deportation of three innocent public men. All orders in Native States are issued "with the previous approval of H. H. the Maharaja", though at bottom these orders are the orders of the Ministers. The circumstances under which the deportation was carried out have not been clearly explained. Arbitrary acts of this description are only possible because of the absence of organised public opinion in the State, and an attempt is being made by the Government in British India to protect the States against any criticism in the British Indian Press. Even Mrs. Besant in her evidence before the Press Committee felt that the need for protection was for the people and not the Durbars of the States.

HAGUE CONFERENCE.

BRITISH AND FRENCH VIEWS.

CONFLICT OF OPINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

Divergent views of Britain and France in regard to the Hague Conference are revealed in the British reply to M. Poincare's memorandum, setting out the conditions which France considers essential to the success of the Conference. The British reply strongly opposes any preliminary discussion of principle on the ground that it would create an opportunity for Bolshevist propaganda, and also opposes the French suggestion that the Russian memorandum of May 11th should be withdrawn before the Conference because, the memorandum is superseded by the decisions of the plenary session of the Genoa Conference. The French contention that foreign claimants are entitled to demand the return of private property is unacceptable because, every state is entitled compulsorily to acquire private property on payment of just and real compensation. The French contention that the non-Russian commission must first agree on a complete plan for the restoration of Russia is also unacceptable because, it presumes the right to dictate to Russia on a thousand matters absolutely subject to Russia's own control as a sovereign state.

BANKERS' COMMITTEE-REPORT.

"A MOVE AGAINST FRENCH RIGHTS"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

Paris.—The majority of newspapers opine that the report of the Bankers Committee will only encourage Germany to resist the Treaty of Versailles and express surprise that the report does not refer to the devastated regions. The "Echo de Paris" says that the report unjustifiably assumes that Germany is willing to pay if her obligations are reduced. "As far as the report constitutes a political move against the rights of France, we are entitled to reject it" it says. It further declares that the French Government will endeavour to bring into operation a complete system of reparations and a system of financial control stricter than the military control established in 1920. If the Allies do not follow her, France will act independently.

EFFECT OF THE REPORT.

DISPOSITION OF ENGLISH PAPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.

The report of the Bankers' Committee is held to throw back whole question of reparations upon the general settlement of the international war indebtedness in Europe.

The disposition of the English papers is to educate the public to the idea that Britain should wipe off the debts that are owing to her, quite apart from the question of the British liability to the United States. Indeed, it is insisted that the British pressing requires that British should pay America.

The Treasury already has £25,000,000 sterling to pay the amount due on October 1st.

CONDITION OF LOAN TO GERMANY.

ACCEPTANCE OF REPARATIONS OBLIGATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

Paris.—Further particulars of the Bankers' Committee report show that it lays down the following conditions for a loan to Germany—Germany must clearly show the desire to fulfil her obligations. The present uncertainty in regard to reparations obligations must disappear and must be replaced by essential certainty that the re-establishment of Germany's credit will be followed by the adjustment of Allied finances The question of inter-Allied debts should be discussed in the adjustment of reparations obligations because, they are a factor in the general agreement between the Allies which is one of the essential conditions for the loan to Germany.

REDUCTION OF GERMANY'S DEBT.

"TEMPS'" SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.

As authoritative views are usually voiced by the "Temps", additional interest is given to the contention, in last night's issue, that the reduction of the German debt inevitably implies the reduction of the debt to the United States. A suggestion is made that the Reparations Commission should appoint an International Committee of Enquiry consisting of the representatives of the Allies and the Neutral States which should visit Germany and thoroughly probe the extent of Germany's resources.

SOFIA GOVT'S REPLY TO REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.

The Sofia Government in its reply to the recent note of the Reparations Commission undertakes to balance its budget to meet certain liabilities to the Allies and asks for a postponement of the reparations payments for three years.

SAMSUN

WHY IT WAS BOMBARDED.

DETAILS OF THE ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

A semi-official report from Athens states the naval communique in regard to the bombardment of Samsun says that Samsun was an important supply centre of the Kemalist Navy in the Black Sea. The Turkish governor refused to comply with the Greek ultimatum to destroy war material alleging that the town was not fortified.

The enemy batteries which replied to the Greek fire were silenced after two hours and the Governor's residence, the Prefecture, the customs house and the munition dumps were destroyed. Most of the ships in the Harbour were sunk.

THE TOLL OF BOMBARDMENT.

90 CASUALTIES AMONG POPULATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.

Constantinople.—An American destroyer, at present in the Black Sea port of Samsun reports that the recent Greek bombardment of the port caused about ninety casualties amongst the population and set fire to the Standard Oil Company's depot and a part of the town. The Munition depots, three miles inland, were untouched.

TREATMENT OF GREEK PRISONERS.

ALLEGATION OF CRUELTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

An Athens message says that a Greek officer who has arrived from Angora after the exchange of prisoners states that Greek prisoners are suffering frightful privations owing to lack of food, medicine and clothing. There have been mass executions of Greeks and Armenians. He states that thirty-eight Greeks who were taken prisoners in the battle of Sakaria were hanged on the pretext that they were natives of Thrace or Asia Minor. Mustapha Kemal terrorises Angora and is always surrounded by a large escort. There is general discontent at the continuance of the war, but opposition to the war is punished by death. Supplies of food, clothes and munitions have recently arrived from Russia and the Bolshevists are said to have given Kemal Pasha twelve million pounds sterling in gold.

CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON.

FIVE S. AFRICAN NATIONALISTS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

Pretoria.—Five prominent nationalists have been arrested for high treason. They include the Secretary of the Transvaal Nationalist Party, editor of "Ons Vaderland" and General Pienaar.

JAPAN'S NEW PREMIER.

ADMIRAL KATO ACCEPTS OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

Tokio.—Admiral Kato, ex-Minister for the Navy, has accepted the premiership.

A NON-PARTY CABINET.

THE NEW PREMIER'S PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

Tokyo.—Admiral Kato assumes power with a non-party cabinet who intend to execute fully the Washington agreements and reduce the army budget by forty million yen.

LI YUANG HUNG.

ASSUMES CHINA'S PRESIDENCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.

Peking.—Li Yuang Hung has arrived from Tientsin, and assumed the Presidency.

TEXTILE TRADE UNIONS.

ACCEPT CUT IN WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

The executive of the National Association of Textile Trade Unions, representing a quarter million workers, has unanimously decided to accept the new twelve month wage agreement recommended by the Industrial Council. The agreement provides for a reduction of wages of three shillings weekly for men and one shilling and tenpence for women and youths.

OUR CHAMPION TALKER!

MR. SASTRI UNBURDENS HIMSELF AT MELBOURNE.

MILD PROTEST AGAINST "WHITE AUSTRALIA" POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, June 11.

Mr. Sastri to-day delivered an address lasting one hour before an overflowing attendance at the Wesley Church. In the course of his speech, he said, that Indians would fain persuade others than they wished to remain in the Empire on the condition that they were treated in the same way as others under the Union Jack and that they were enabled to walk erect, feeling they were treated as full citizens and not as members of an inferior and subjugated race. He had no quarrel with the policy of "white Australia," but what Indians heard was not merely "white Australia", but "white Canada," "white South Africa" and so forth—indicating that Indians were not wanted and in some cases they were not treated as human beings. It was the duty of Australians and Indians alike to see that the picture he had depicted was one of the past and not of the future. (Applause.). By mutual cooperation they should see that all men owing allegiance to the King should make efforts for the betterment of the British Commonwealth. In connection with this it was necessary that some laws of the Dominions should be modified. He asked Australia to help in the achievement of this happy consummation. He did not ask Australians to default in the "white Australia" policy, in which India would acquiesce until Australia was fit to alter it, but he did ask that Indians in Australia should be accepted as equal citizens with full franchise rights. Australian laws were generally humane, but some of his countrymen in Western and South Australia had complained that they were subject to special degradation. By granting the concession of citizenship Australia would be helping to solve doubts as to whether Indians were going to be recognised as citizens of Empire. The concession would also be a service of great consequence in the time of doubt and dismay for India's people, who were asking daily how they were going to be treated in other parts of the Empire.

Mr. Maxwell and Sir Robert Best, members of the Federal Parliament, in moving thanks to Mr. Sastri for his address eulogised the speech as a most eloquent outline of India's aim.

BELFAST'S QUIET WEEK-END

ONLY FOUR PEOPLE KILLED!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

With the exception of the outbreak of fire due to incendiarism necessitating seven fire calls, Belfast was remarkably quiet during the week-end. There was only one slight shooting incident. There were four persons killed during the week compared with the twenty-four the previous week.

NORTH-EASTERN BORDER SITUATION.

MR. COLLIN'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

Interviewed in Dublin, Mr. Collins said, that whilst he would strain every nerve to avoid a clash between British and Irish troops on the Northeastern border, it did not follow that his government had not a very definite policy to enforce as a last resource against the demoniacal barbarism aiming at the extermination of their people in the Six Counties.

COMPENSATION FOR BRITISH OFFICIALS IN EGYPT.

SARWAT PASHA DECLINES PROPOSAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

Cairo.—In connection with the grant of Egyptian self-government, General Allenby recently communicated a scheme to Sarwat Pasha for the compensation of British officials. Sarwat Pasha pointed out that he did not possess a mandate to bind the country to the disbursement of important sums over a number of years. He, however, was prepared to act generously in individual cases as they arose. He would not take the initiative in dispensing with British officials. The future Egyptian parliament must decide the general scheme.

SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARIES.

ON TRIAL AT MOSCOW,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

London.—A Frankfurt message states that the great trial of Russian Social Revolutionaries has opened in Moscow. Two thousand people were present in court including most of the Soviet Commissars. The proceedings resolved themselves into a wrangle between the representatives of Social Revolutionaries and of the Communists. It is the first time for four years that there has been such a public discussion.

SLANDERED LASCARS!

DEMAND FOR IMPARTIAL INQUIRY

MEETING OF INDIAN SEAMEN'S UNION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 11.

At a meeting of Indian Seamens Union to-day, the allegations regarding the conduct of Lascars at the time of the "Egypt" disaster were discussed and a resolution was passed demanding an open and impartial inquiry into the behaviour of the crews of the "Egypt." It was also resolved to ask the Secretary of State to allow representatives of Indian seamen to sit on the Committee that is to enquire into the loss of the Egypt, in view of the fact that its investigations will cover the Lascars conduct. Mr. Dand, the Secretary of the Union, referred to the allegations that the Lascars had used revolvers and knives and said it was well-known that Lascars were never allowed to carry such weapons. During the war they had faced greater dangers than they were called upon to meet at the time of the "Egypt" disaster, but they had never been accused of such unmanly conduct as had been alleged on that occasion and his opinion was that the charges were absolutely baseless. He demanded an enquiry which was also insisted upon by Mr. R. Braunfield, the president who also referred to the satisfaction felt by the seamen at the report of the Indian Seamen Recruitment Committee. Another resolution was passed urging the Government of India to give effect to the recommendations of that Committee and it was also resolved that the Union should approach the shipowners with the object of securing increased pay for Lascars.

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU'S ARRIVAL AT ALLAHABAD.

HEARTY RECEPTION BY PEOPLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, June 12.

Pundit Motilal Nehru arrived here this morning from Lucknow. In spite of the early hour of arrival of the train at Prayag and the distance from the city, a huge crowd of people had assembled to give a hearty reception to their revered leader. A remarkable feature of the reception was that nearly 80 per cent. of the people were dressed in Khaddar. A large party of Hindu and Mussalman volunteers kept order in and outside the station. Punditji was garlanded amidst shouts of "Mahatma Gandhiji ki jai" and "Pundit Motilalji ki jai." He drove to "Anand Bhuvan" in a car to avoid demonstration, but the multitude of people and volunteers followed him in orderly procession, singing national songs. At "Anand Bhuvan" Punditji addressed a few words to them, regretting his inability to speak at length on account of a heavy strain of work during his stay at Lucknow and the disturbed journey during the night.

Punditji will be in Allahabad for nearly five days and then visit different important centres of activities in U. P. In July, he will tour in other provinces according to the programme that may be prepared by Hakim Ajmal Khan, according to the resolution recently passed by the Working Committee of the Congress.

FRONTIER ADMINISTRATION.

LALA HARIKISHENLAL'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 9.

Hon. Lala Harkishan Lal, Minister of the Punjab giving evidence before the Frontier Committee mainly as a private individual urged radical change in the men and measures of the Frontier administration, no matter whether it was by amalgamation with the Punjab or otherwise. As a minister and as a resident in the Punjab he was opposed to the amalgamation because there were financial difficulties as well as the necessity of having to raise the backward frontier to the level of the Punjab in several directions. The separation of the settled districts from the transborder area was impossible and would lead to many difficulties. If reforms were to be granted to the Frontier there should be no dyarchical form of Government because that would do no good. The amalgamation with the Punjab might disturb the present equilibrium in the Legislative Council.

GHAVAM-ES SALTANEH:

SHAH'S CONGRATULATION ON ELECTION AS PREMIER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.

Tehran.—The Shah has telegraphed Ghaven-es-Saltaneh expressing his satisfaction at the latter's election to the Premiership by the Mejliss, and asking him to form the Cabinet as soon as possible.

MR. POLAK'S MOVEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 10.

Mr. Polak left Lahore to-day for Amritsar where after visiting the Jallianwala Bagh and Golden Temple, he proceeds to Dehradun. From Dehradun he goes to Delhi and Agra and after visiting Allahabad and Benares he goes to Calcutta.

DACOITY AT INDORA JUNCTION.

PASSENGERS ATTAKED BY ROBBERS.

LARGE AMOUNT OF GOODS LOOTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 11.

The report of a daring dacoity at Indora junction of the Bengal North-Western Railway, about sixty miles from Benares, has reached Allahabad, one of the victims being Mr. Hamed Hossain, Barrister-at-Law of Allahabad, who had broken his journey at the station to wait for Allahabad train. About 20 or 25 robbers attacked the passengers on the platform with *lathies* at night. The passengers fled in all directions and a considerable amount of property is said to be lost. One woman alleged she was robbed of ornaments worth Rs. 5,000. Several passengers received injuries. Mr. Hamed Hossain had some bones of his right-hand fractured. The dacoits decamped before any assistance arrived.

AFGHAN DELEGATION'S THANKS.

GEN. WALI KHAN ON KHILAFAT.

The Hon. General Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, sends us the speech of His Excellency General Mohammad Wali Khan, head of the Afghan Delegation, in reply to the address given by the public of Rawalpindi on the 27th May and which is as follows:—

On behalf of all the members of the Delegation I most gratefully thank you all Hindu, Muslim and Sikh brothers in India, who have so cordially welcomed us throughout India. It is all due to sympathy they so generously cherish in their hearts for us. Believe me, the sympathy of the whole Afghan nation is by all means with India in her present struggle for existence and freedom. We all earnestly pray to Allah for your grand success. From the very bottom of my heart I thank you all Khilafat and Congress workers for all you have done for us. I wish you all Muslim brothers in India to bear in mind that Afghanistan appreciates all the attempts they are making for the solution of Khilafat question. It is indeed a religious question to Afghanistan also as it is to India. I would like to ask all Indian brothers in Islam particularly that they must continue their efforts unless the Khilafat question is decided on religious basis and according to the wishes of Muslims of the whole world. I assure you all that Afghanistan is doing her level best in this respect and would continue her efforts as long as the question is decided satisfactorily, and, if Afghanistan were to sacrifice even her life and property for the cause, she would never hesitate to do so.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.

It is understood that the securities of the Tata Iron and Steel Company to be issued on the London market will probably bear seven per cent. interest offered at discount.

NEXT INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.

Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay will assume the post of the Indian Trade Commissioner next February in succession to Mr. D. E. Chadwick who is vacating the office at the end of this month prior to becoming a Secretary to the Indian Government (Commerce Department). Mr. Frank Noyce will act temporarily during the intervening months.

DEATH OF MADAME PARKINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

Colorado Springs.—Elizabeth Parking, known in the operatic world as Madame Parkina has died.

DEATH OF EARL OF WESTMORLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.

The death has occurred of the Earl of Westmorland.

IMPORTS OF BRITISH COAL INTO GERMAN PORTS.

MINE-OWNERS' COMPLAINT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.

German mine-owners are complaining of the large quantities of British coal which were being imported into the German ports, last week, from the Scottish ports. The unprecedently large orders were responsible, emanating chiefly from the gas works and State railways; industrialists were buying considerably. It is reported that British coal is being sold in Hamburg at a cheaper rate than Upper Silesian coal.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

INQUIRY COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed by at its meeting held on the 10th instant the Working Committee of the Congress at Lucknow:—

1. Resolved that all Provincial Congress Committees be requested immediately to make a complete investigation into the progress of constructive work, measures and methods of repression and their effect, feasibility of civil disobedience and the form or forms of civil disobedience suitable for adoption in their respective Provinces and such other points as may be referred to them by the Civil Disovedience Committee to be appointed by the President in terms of the resolution No. 5 passed by the All India Congress Committee on the 9th June, 1922 and to prepare a report with full details for the consideration of that Committee.

2. The Working Committee places on record its grateful appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. V. J. Patel as a Working General Secretary during the absence of Pandit Motilal Nehru in Jail.

CONGRESS BULLETIN.

3. With reference to the Congress Bulletin, resolved that Mr. V. J. Patel be requested to issue it and engage for the purpose such office establishment as he may consider necessary at Bombay, the Bulletin to be printed for the time being as a supplement to "Young India."

MALABAR INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

4. In pursuance of the resolution No. 7 of the All India Congress Committee dated the 5th November, 1921, the Working Committee appoints the following committee for investigating and reporting to the All-India Congress Committee

(1) The causes which led to the outbreak of the Moplah rebellion.

(2) The extent of the outbreak.

(3) The measures adopted by the Government for suppressing it, e.g.

(a) The declaration of Martial Law and its working.

(b) Any other steps and their effect.

(4) Forcible conversion by the Moplahs of the Hindus, the desecration of temples and outrages on men, women and children.

(5) Destruction of property by the Moplahs.

(6) Steps, if any, necessary to restore and strengthen the Hindu-Muslim Unity in Malabar.

The names of the members of the Committee:—

1. Mr. Faiz B Tyabji (Chairman).
2. Mr. S. Shrinivasa Iyengar.
3. Mr. C. Abdul Hakim.

The Committee appoints Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta as Secretary of the Committee.

5. Resolved that a loan of Rs. 50,000 be sanctioned for Khaddar work in the Sind Province to be paid in such instalments as Seth Jamnalal Bajaj may from time to time think proper.

6. After hearing the representatives from Bengal on the question whether any changes were necessary in the Khaddar Scheme passed by this Committee at its meeting in Bombay, resolved that no change was necessary.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

7. Read letter from Swami Shradhanand dated 8-6-1922 for an advance for drawing up a scheme for the depressed classes work resolved that Mr. Gangadharrao B. Deshpande be appointed a convener of the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose and he be requested to convene a meeting at an early date, and that Swami Shradhananda's letter be referred to the Sub-Committee.

PERSONNEL OF ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

WORK BEGINGS ON JULY 1ST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
DELHI, June 12.

In pursuance of the resolution passed at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Lucknow, the President has nominated the following gentlemen to form a Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee which would tour the country to investigate thoroughly the general situation in the country, its preparedness or otherwise to undertake Civil Disobedience and the progress made in the constructive programme:—Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Rajagopalchriar, Mr. Vithalbhai Pate, Seth Chotani, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Dr. Ansari.

The Committee would commence work on the 1st July after a preliminary meeting of the members at Delhi on the 30th instant. There would be two Secretaries and one Assistant Secretary to be appointed later.

TERRIFIC WINDSTORM IN NEW YORK

ABOUT 50 PERSONS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.

New York.—It is estimated that at least fifty persons were killed by a storm which suddenly broke, from the cloudless sky on Sunday, when the populace were seeking relief from heat outside the city. The fishing parties in the boats were overwhelmed, and many were drowned.

Five people were killed in an amusement park at Bronx, where the wind tore away the upper part of a "Merry-wheel" and tossed it, with its load of merry-makers, into Long Island Sound.

CALCUTTA LETTER

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

BENGAL'S DEMAND FOR LOCAL OPTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

Public indignation has been roused to a high pitch by the callousness shown by Alipore Jail authorities during the illness of Mr. Wazedali Khan Panee, better known in Bengal as Chand Meah, Zamindar of Karatia A prominent member of the blue-bloded aristocracy, Chandmeah renounced all to serve his country and his religion. He was serving his term of imprisonment when about ten days ago he had an attack of fever with serious complications. But he received no better treatment than is meted out to an ordinary convict on the sick list at the beginning of his ill-ness. It was almost a fatal neglect and Mr. Panee developed symptoms of Typhoid and Inflammation of the left lung. The Jail authorities awakened to the seriousness of his condition only when Drs. Hasan Surhawady and J. M. Saha visiting the distinguished patient in jail pronounced his case to be dangerous. Mr. Panee was provisionally released only three days ago for private treatment and it is hoped that like the man of strong physique he is he will soon come round. Experts are inclined to the view that a further detention in jail would have ended fatally. We wish Mr. Panee early recovery.

BENGAL'S CONTENTION.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress the members for Bengal will put forward a strong plea for local option in the matter of civil disobedience. They dispute the soundness of the contention that an exclusive use of Khaddar should be the *sine qua non* of launching even individual civil disobedience. The spread of *Khaddar* depends upon local conditions. I have already emphasised the need of wider cultivation of cotton in Bengal before she can fulfil the khaddar programme. In this circumstance, the universal use of khaddar cannot be regarded as the only proof of the leaders' hold on the masses. We do not, however, deny for a moment that the use of khaddar is indispensable for the attainment of Swaraj. But Bengal has shown is more than one instance that the people can remain non-violent under the gravest provocation. And the basic principle of a non-violent war or civil disobedience is non-violence and a campaign of civil disobedience can be brought to a successful close if non-violence alone is assured. A more powerful demonstration of this fundamental doctrine cannot be given than by the example of Contai in the district of Midnapore where although the people were not all clad in khadi they successfully fought their way throughwith the aid of non-violence alone. It is difficult to follow the dictum that the capacity of the people to remain non-violent during a civil disobedience campaign and the ability of the leaders to keep their people under control are only to be presumed by the extensive wearing of khadi. Numerous events during last year clearly demonstrate that this a *priori* reasoning errs on the side of exaggeration.

PEACE WITHOUT KHADI.

The wearing of khadi did not prevent the rioters of Bombay from getting out of the control of leaders, nor did the absence of khadi at Contai, Entally, Salanga Hat and and Sylhet incite the people to violence even under the gravest of provocations. In Sylhet, the villagers who were not clad in Khadi remained non-violent at the bidding of their leaders, although even women did not escape, repression. At Bankshali in the district of Chittagong where people had refused to pay punitive police tax and even threatened violence, the upraised finger of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta not only calmed the situation but even induced the villagers to pay the much-hated tax. At Salanga Hat in the District of Pabna where after the ammunition of the Police had run short the huge and furious Hat crowd had matters in its own way, it was the intention of the much maligned volunteers that eased the situation and saved the Police from another Chauri Chaura. This is the general attitude of Bengalee Congress and Khilafat workers towards civil disobedience. It was Bengal where first originated the boycott movement and Bengal does not like to forego the distinction of taking the lead in civil disobedience when so many of her sons are prepared to make any sacrifice under the strictest discipline. Progress made in the Non-Co-operation Movement and repressive measures taken by Government differ in different Provinces. Bengal, therefore, insists on provincial autonomy in all provincial matters. But while desiring to be autonomous in provincial matters she does not like to risk provincial isolation. That is why Bengal members will also propose:—

(1) This committee is of opinion that time has come when political workers should be sent to do Congress work in Provinces other than in which they ordinarily reside and an Inter-Provincial Service be organised.

(2) This committee is of opinion that each Congress province should recruit immediately 25 workers of known and approved character for such Inter-Provincial Service Board hereinafter mentioned by the 30th of June, 1922.

(3) This Committee hereby appoints the following persons to constitute the aforesaid Inter-Provincial-Service-Board for formulating a scheme of and for organising and directing the work for such service:

Pandit Motilal Nehru President, Dr. Ansari, Srijuts K. Santhanam, J. M. Sen-Gupta, T. Prakasam, Raghavendra Rao (C. P.) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Muazam Ali, N. C. Kelkar, Sree Prakash; Babu Rajendra Prasad (Secretary).

(4 This Committee sanctions a sum of one lakh of rupees for the working of such a board. The Bengal members will also suggest the formation of an All-India Khaddar scheme and the reconstitution of the Working Committee on a more representative basis. The decision of the Working Committee on these momentous questions are, therefore, awaited with keen interest.

SELECTED VOLUNTEERS.

In the present political position in this province one very redeeming feature is not likely to be discerned by people outside Bengal To-day's volunteers who are prepared either to picket or to disobey the Law and take the consequences are not of the mixed type which was at work even three months ago. During the height of enthusiasm there was a mad rush for recruitment and the name of a C. R. Das or a Moulana Azad appeared along with that of a Hindu boatman or a Moslem mill-worker in the same register. But for the purpose of civil disobedience and to keep all possibilities of violence beyond harm's reach, greater discrimination has been used in enlisting volunteers. It is what I may call second line of defence which will come forward while the first line goes into rest.

SATYADEV SCHEME.

Swami Satyadev's manifesto will not find favour in Bengal. After the controversy raging round Mrs. Das's suggestion to enter the council the last word has been said on the subject in the unanimous resolution passed at Mymensingh boycotting not only the council but also the Union Boards. The Swamiji, as the readers are aware, suggests that in order to harmonise three different parties, viz., co-operators, non-co-operators and Mahrashtra Nationalists it is necessary to educate the electorate and suggested that non-co-operators should capture all seats and get to councils, but when the oath of allegiance was to be taken members in a body should decline to do it unless the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were righted and Swaraj established. He thought that the Government could not go on without the Councils indefinitely and if fresh elections were ordered people would return their own representatives to the councils. But the country can ill-afford the time for such a dramatic performance. Apart from the objections of such a procedure the time and energy that an election campaign will demand are certainly worthy of a better cause.

END OF LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

ADHERENCE TO CONGRESS PROGRAMME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 10.

The Lucknow District Political Conference concluded its sittings at midnight yesterday, Pandit Motilal Nehru presiding. Several thousands of people were present and affecting scenes were witnessed when after the meeting a large number of ladies and children among the audience clambered to touch the feet of Mrs. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru. Those present included Pandit Malaviya and several members of the All-India Congress Committee.

A resolution was passed declaring the firm conviction and faith of the Conference in non-violent Non-co-operation and urging upon the people of the district to carry out the constructive programme so as to prepare the district for civil disobedience. The speakers on the resolution were Messrs. C. Rajagopalchari, Professor Rucheram, Babu Hardayal Nag, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta. The resolution urging people to take to *khaddar* was moved by Dr. Sheoraj Narain and was supported by Mr. Stokes, Seth Jamanlal Bajaj and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Owing to the lateness of the hour the President made only a few closing remarks appealing to the people to take to *khaddar* and carry out the constructive programme.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

PROPOSE TO RAISE LOAN IN ENGLAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), June 10.

The Karachi Port Trust Board having been refused permission by the Government of India to raise a loan for the improvement scheme, propose to raise a loan of rupees fifty lakhs at six per cent. in England on the same lines as the Bombay Government's sterling loan.

KARACHI IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

FLOATATION LOAN IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 11.

With regard to the reply of the Government of India, expressing inability to sanction the Karachi Port Trust loan for the Improvement Scheme, the Port Trust Board have resolved that Government decision to defer sanctioning the raising of the loan is prejudicial to the interests of the Port. It was their intention to ask permission to raise a further loan of 25 lakhs in the coming September had Government accorded sanction to raise 25 lakhs in the current month. But under the present circumstances the Board desire to raise the whole loan of fifty lakhs in one instalment and float it in England at an early date. The Commissioner in Sind has been requested to communicate the Board's decision to Government and obtain by wire the approval of Bombay Government to the Improvement scheme and the consent of the Governor-General in Council to the floating of a loan of fifty lakhs in England at 6 per cent. on the same lines as the Sterling Loan of £33,000 by the Bombay Government. The Port Trust Board is contemplating to amend table 3 of their schedule of charges, as they find the present charges inadequate, and also to meet the cost of certain construction works. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce asked whether it has any objection against the proposed enhanced charges, has urged no objection.

Mr. N. A. Collard, a railway employee, is being tried at the Allahabad High Court Criminal Sessions before Mr. Justice Ryves for the offence of criminal assault on a European boy under section 377 of Indian Penal Code alleged to have been committed in the Allahabad running room.—(A. P.).

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"In these disturbed times when the minds of the people are in a state of uncertainty about every thing, many wrong notions are circulating in the public about holy-institution of 'Haj' or pilgrimage to Mecca." I should therefore like, to say something agout my personal experiences of the journey to the Hedjaz. But it is with much diffidence that I am writing these lines because in the first place I have never gone to press before, and secondly I am sure motives will be attributed to this simple statement of mine. I should however point out at the outset that I am actuated by a sense of duty only to dispel certain misconceptions from the minds of my countrymen and co-religionists.

It is said that (a) owing to the present political situation of the Hedjaz the pilgrimage is no more a religious obligation and that (b) the journey to Mecca has become of recent years so difficult and dangerous to undertake that on grounds of risk to life the Haj has lost its obligatory character for Muslims all over the globe.

A layman like myself is not competent to discuss the question of the obligatoriness of Haj from the religious point of view in all its aspects. The 'Haj', as is known to all, "is obligatory on every Muslim and Muslima once in a life time provided they have the "Istitaat" to perform it! Now "Istitaat' is a fairly comprehensive word and includes the capacity of the pilgrim to pay his journey expenses; also the physical fitness of the pilgrim. i.e., that the pilgrim is in a fit state of body to undertake the journey and the way is pretty safe so that the journey entails no loss of life or probability of the same, but it seems to comprehend nothing more, and in my opinion political conditions of the country affect the obligatoriness in no way. Our holy prophet (may the peace and blessings of God be upon him) performed the Haj when Mecca was under the rule of non-believers.

"Some people say that the Sharif by declaring the Independence of Arabia rebelled against the Khalifat-ul-Muslimin on whom devolves in the first place the custodianship of the Holy Places. Others affirm that the Arabs have changed their masters—the Muslim Turks for the non-Muslim Europeans, and refer to Egypt as a case in point. They maintain that just as Egypt has been deprived of much of its political status with a figure head in the person of the Sultan of Egypt, so is the case with the Hedjaz, and the Sharif. They also say that because the Sharif is a rebel, therefore he can have no right to be the custodian of the Holy Places and therefore Arabia being under the domination of foreigners represented on the spot by a rebel, the obligatoriness of Haj no longer exists and the duty of the Faithful is to relieve Arabia of the foreign yoke, to which it has unwillingly or rather unknowingly subjected itself."

The country under the Sharif is in much the same condition as it was under the Turks. The Sharif no doubt allied himself with the British Government during the war, and they helped him with money and materials to fight against the Turks. He fought as he believed for the liberation of Arabia from a foreign yoke and the usurpers of the Khilafat, but whether justified in his attitude or not, it is clearly a political question between the Arabs and the Turks, and I fail to see any justification for the conclusion that the Haj is in consequence not obligtory. What concerns us here most is whether any foreign and especially non-Muslim power has acquired any practical control over the destinies of the Hedjaz. As far as I know the Sharif has made no treaty with the British or any other foreign power giving them any concessions incompatible with the liberty of his country. The Arabs have as a great love of liberty as any of the best nations in the world and one may rest assured that a nation who could not tolerate the yoke of Muslim foreigners will never be a party to the sale of their liberties to a non-Muslim foreign power.

The most important question however, that is at present disturbing the Muslims all the world over, is whether there is any Muslim power that can defend the Hedjaz or the Holy Places against a possible foreign aggression. This is the gist of the present Khilafat movement. In my opinion no harm is meant to any one in the world if the Muslims try to safeguard the protection of their Holy Places. I may however, say that neither the Turks of the present day can, nor the Turks of 1913 or even of the 19th Century could, nor the present King of the Hedjaz can protect the Holy Places against any of the European non-Muslim powerful nations. It is impossible to protect the Holy Places or the Arabian Peninsula without maintaining strong fleet in the Red Sea because Mecca is quite within range of the new long range guns from ships at sea. We know that neither the Turks nor the Sharif has got the means to keep a fleet sufficiently powerful to defy any nation in Europe. Under the present system of warfare any Government of the Hedjaz can be strangled by simply blockading the ports of Jeddah and Yamboo No Government established and maintained by European powers can be popular with the Muslims or save the "*izzat*" of the Holy Places. Nothing short of such powerful empires as the Muslims had established in the 17th and 18th Centuries can secure the immunity of the Hedjaz from non-Muslim aggression. There is however one factor which is potent enough to secure to the Hedjaz the much desired immunity It is that Arabia is so barren that it cannot excite the greed or the lust of the Europeans for its conquest and exploitation, and the united voice of the Muslims all the world over, which can upset any Government and must command sufficient respect in the Courts of Europe.

As regards the difficulties and dangers of the journey and the provision of comforts and conveniences for the pilgrims in the Hedjaz, it is painful to remark that nothing has probably been done since the time of the first Caliphs to improve the country and make the life of both the pilgrims and the Arabs themselves less troublesome. There are no roads or railways in the country and no Serais have been built or wells dug for the pilgrims on the way from Jeddah to Mecca or from Mecca and Yamboo to Medina. Even the old Zubeda canal, the source of the water-supply of Mecca has never been properly repaired.

The condition of the pilgrims may be imagined by any one who has an experience of travelling in a tropical desert laud. It may be said that the Bedouins did not allow the Turkish Government to construct a railway line for fear of losing the only means of their livelihood, namely, the conveying of pilgrims to Mecca and Medina which brings them money, but there could never have been any opposition to the building of Serais or sinking wells or making roads in the country. Every drop of water is so precious to the Bedum that he will welcome any attempts at improving the water supply of the country. If history is correct, there were thousands of shade trees about and on 'Arafrat' in the time of the Abbaside Caliphs while not a single tree stands there now. Thousands of maunds of wheat, it is said, were exported from the country round Medina to other parts. Now Medina cannot meet its own needs. The various Governments of the Hedjaz have not only been unable to develop the resources of the country, but they have failed to maintain its old prosperity even. The omissions may have been intentional, as any attempt to improve matters would have reduced the 'Sawab" of the pilgrims!!!

The comparatively antiquated and poor architectural beauty of the Haram and other buildings in Mecca and Medina bears an instructive contrast to the palaces at Constantinople and other places of the Muslim world.

For this neglect of the Holy Places the Turks alone are not to blame. The whole Muslim world must bear its share of responsibility. Men who could raise the Alhambra in Spain and the Taj at Agra must be held responsible for neglecting the Holy Places. There was marble enough to spare in India, to have built the Kaaba and the mosque and the "Rauza Mubarak" at Medina several times over. But we see that it has not been done. Much less has been spent on the buildings at the Holy Places than on any one of the big cathedrals in Europe.

The condition of the holy Mecca and Medina and of other places in the Hedjaz is practically the same to-day as it was in the time of the Turks except perhaps for the ravages of the Turko-Arab War or the Arab struggle for independence. The comforts or rather the discomforts on the way are the same though the Hashimite Government is trying its best to improve matters. The usual guards are provided to protect the lives and property of the pilgrims as it used to be under the Turkish regime. The journey, is as safe or unsafe as under the Turks. If the Sharif has not been able to mitigate its hardships, he has not at least enhanced them. It is exceedingly disappointing, therefore, that the well-to-do people of India should fail to discharge their religious obligation of going on pilgrimage for fear of dangers on the way or disorders in the country—such things have always existed and shall, I am afraid, continue to exist as long as all the Mussalmans of the world do not interest themselves in their removal—while the poorer people not bound to perform the journey go in crowds for getting 'Sawab'. The Muslims must not leave the question of the comforts or safety of the pilgrims to the Sharif alone. There should be a regular council of Muslim representatives at the holy Mecca from all over the world which should advise the Sharif in matters, pertaining to pilgrimage and I am sure the Sharif will only be too delighted to abide by their advice. This cannot however be a substitute for the Khilafat. It is the devout wish of every Mussalman to see a strong Khilafat re-established. How that is to be done God alone knows but we must try. In the meantime Muslims can no longer afford to neglect their duty towards the Harams as they have been doing in the past.

The question of finances for the Hedjaz Government is of the utmost importance. The Hedjaz has no industries and practically no agriculture. The Government and the people chiefly depend for their living on the pilgrims. There are no other resources. If the pilgrims are poor and cannot pay their expenses as is generally the case with Indian pilgrims, they are an unwelcome burden on the Government. This year something was done for the repatriation of impecunious Indian pilgrims by the British representative at Jeddah, and the efforts of the Indian officials in charge of the Indian pilgrims at Jeddah to alleviate the sufferings of the pilgrims and providing them with passages back to India were praiseworthy indeed. But more should be done by the Hedjaz Committee here in this respect. Passages were provided for about 800 pilgrims in the S. S. Nerang with Captain Salamat-ullah Khan in medical charge and I sailed with them to Bombay. I found the Captain very sympathetic to the pilgrims and most attentive to his duties. An Indian Haji is the synonym of indigence and it is the most sacred duty of the Pilgrimage Committee to stop this cheap method of earning 'sawab' by embarking as many poor pilgrims as possible without providing them with passages back and extra money to defray their journey expenses with. Life in Hedjaz is not at all bright. There are no Serais and hundreds of Hajis die every year on the way for want of means. It is indeed a shame, that rich men should shirk their duty of performing Haj and leave it to the paupers who flock in thousands to Mecca and embarras the Hedjaz Government. Such is the neglect of the Muslim world about their sacred duty of Haj that up to this time there is no Muslim Steamship Company to carry pilgrims to the holy places. The pilgrims are often put to great hardships for want of berths and they often find themselves stranded at Jiddah. The Khadevial Steamship Company which I had always supposed to be a Muslim Company turned out to be a non-Muslim concern manned chiefly by the Greeks. The present Government of the Hedjaz cannot be expected to meet the current expenses of the Harams, including those of the new Electric Installation, much less the large outlay of running a line of steamers, and it is for the Muslims all over the world to either move their respective Governments to come to the rescue and help them in the performance of this sacred duty or they must establish a mutual council at Mecca with sufficient funds to run the business on co-operative lines.

ABDUL QAIYUM.

Abbotabad,
3-6-22.

PREPARATIONS FOR I. N. CONGRESS.

SELECTION OF CITE FOR PANDAL.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, June 12.

The Executive Committee of the Congress Reception Committee met at Gaya on the 10th instant and selected a cite for the Congress at the foot of the Brahm Yoni hills, the most picturesque spot in Gaya district.

Tenders for the construction of the pandal and residential quarters have been invited, and a sub-committee formed for the collection of subscriptions throughout the province.

It was decided that members of the Reception Committee should enroll themselves by the 15th of August. The Committee will meet again within a fortnight to discuss further details.

CONGRESS LEADERS LEAVE LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 11.

All leading Congressmen have left Lucknow. Mrs. Gandhi has gone to Rampur to be present at the wedding of the daughter of Mr. Shaukat Ali. Pandit Malaviya leaves to-night. He addressed a big gathering of ladies this afternoon.

It is understood Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Dunichand and Hakim Ajmal Khan will be among those likely to tour the country in order to report in connection with civil disobedience.

RASH DRIVING OF STEAM LAUNCH.

CHARGE AGAINST EUROPEAN MILL MANAGER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 9.

To-day the third Presidency Magistrate convicted H. L. Wilkie, Manager, Baranagore Jute Mills of allowing his passenger boat to ply without license from Port Commissions and fined him rupees one hundred.

In another case Wilkie was charged with aiding and abetting two men to drive rashly and negligently the steam launch belonging to Baranagore Jute Mills and thereby causing the death of two persons. Mr. Wilkies and the two co-accused were charged with the substantive offence. The hearing was adjourned.

COMPULSORY FREE EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

PLEA FOR INCLUDING GIRLS IN SYSTEM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 9.

The Madras Corporation at its special meeting to-morrow will discuss the question of free Compulsory Elementary Education for Madras. Mrs. Cousins on behalf of the Women's Indian Association appeals to-day through the Press to the city fathers to amend the scheme immediately and instead of applying it to boys only to include in it the equal necessities of girls. She urges formulating the scheme again on the precedent of that adopted by Bombay.

CAUSING HURT TO A COOLIE

EUROPEAN MANAGER FINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 9.

With regard to a message reporting that a case has been instituted against Mr. Lornie, Manager of Dhangiri Tea Estate, the "Statesman" says that Mr. Lornie has been fined under Section 323 Indian Penal Code for causing hurt to a coolie.

DIVORCE DECREES SET ASIDE.

HIGH COURT JUDGES' STRICTURES AGAINST LOWER COURTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 12.

At the Allahabad High Court, to-day, during the hearing of a matrimonial reference for the confirmation of a decree nisi for the dissolution of marriage passed by the District Judge of Ajmere, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Piggott and Mr. Justice Walsh, forming the Bench made some strong remarks about the manner in which the lower Courts dealt with the cases under the Divorce Act without having any regard to procedure and law.

The Court refused to confirm the decree.

Last week also their Lordships set aside two more divorce decrees from Lucknow making similar remarks.

Official and Personal.

Mr. Engert of the American Diplomatic Service, who had been on a three weeks' visit to Kabul, as a guest of the Afghan Government, has returned in Peshawar.

Pt. Motilal Nehru arrived at Allahabad on the morning of the 11th instant and was received by a number of friends and volunteers.

An Allahabad message states, Mr. R. N. Basu has been released [illegible] arrived at home.

MR. VALJI DESAI ARRESTED.

MR. S QURESHI STILL FREE.

"YOUNG INDIA" CASE ON 15TH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 12.

Mr. Valji Desai, publisher of the "Young India" was arrested at Rajkot, and has been brought here in the Sabarmati Jail, but Mr. Shuaig Qureshi, its late Editor, has not yet been arrested. The case against the "Young India" has, therefore, been postponed from to-morrow to Thursday morning.

MR. S. QUERASHI.

ARRESTED ON MONDAY MORNING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 12.

Mr. Shuaib Querashi, late editor of the "Young India" was arrested here this morning. He will be taken to Bombay.

BEFORE THE ARREST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 11.

Mr. Shaib Qureshi, the late editor of the "Young India" and who was appointed editor of the "Independent" and against whom a warrant has been issued from Ahmedabad, has not yet been arrested. It is stated he has written to the Superintendent of Police that he is waiting to be arrested.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

TEXT OF KHILAFAT CONFERENCE'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 12.

The Central Khilafat Conference's resolution on civil disobedience runs as follows:—Whereas our demands regarding Khilafat as well as other national demands have not been conceded uptil now, and the attitude of the British Cabinet towards the Khilafat question has consistantly been hostile, and, whereas, diverse kinds of repressions and oppressions are being practised to suppress and kill the movement for achieving the above objects, especially at a time when on our part we have absolutely abstained from having recourse to any kind of aggressive activity, and as a consequence the country appears to be anxiously inclined to resort to some ecective plan of action, therefore in view of popular inclination of the country, the Committee is of the opinion that Civil Disobedience is eventually unavoidable and for this purpose the Central Khilafat Commitee desires all Provincial Khilafat Committees to put forth their utmost efforts to complete the Khilafat constructive programme by the 15th of August 1922 when the Central Khilafat Committee will after reviewing the situation, consider the question of launching Civil Disobedience. It was further resolved that the Working Committee should select a number of persons to tour the country with the Congress deputation and submit their report on the situation in the country before the 15th August.

The Khilafat Committee which was to define non-violence according to Islamic principles consists of 12 members including several Ulemas, prominent Khilafat workers and Pandit Motilal Nehru.

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS COMMITTEE.

FINAL SITTING TO-DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 12.

The Racial Distinctions Committee, which reassembled in Simla on Saturday, 10th June, met again on Sunday. The two sittings were devoted to the consideration of the draft report in which some modifications are understood to have been introduced.

The Committee meets again to-morrow probably for the last time when final touches will be given to the report which will, thereafter, be forwarded to the Government of India. The conclusions of the Committee are understood to be generally unanimous.

"REVOLUTION OR EVOLUTION."

MR. A. NANDY PUBLISHES ANOTHER VOLUME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

It is understood Mr. Alfred Nundy's new book entitled "Revolution or evolution" dealing with Indian political situation in 1921-22 will be published by the middle of July.

It may be remembered that Mr. Nundy's book on the same subject dealing with the political situation in 1919-20 was published last year, and received considerable notice in the Press, both in England and India. The present volume is in continuation, and deals with subsequent events.

EARNINGS OF STATE RAILWAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 9.

The total approximate gross earnings of State Railways from 1st April to 27th May 1922, amounted to Rs. 14.10 crores. The budget estimate for the current year was framed in anticipation of the total gross earnings of Rs. 99.5 crores and the result of 3 weeks given above have fallen short of estimate for that period by Rs. 229 lakhs and is due to passenger and goods traffic on most of the principal railways having been below the normal expected.

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY AND SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am writing this letter to the press only with a view of warning the public against credulously accepting whatever appears in the press as contributions from irresponsible contributors. It is not possible always to contradict lies maliciously circulated to excite the people against the established order of things. The present Committee of Management of the Surat City Municipality consists of councillors who have served the Municipality for nearly 20 years and more, men who have been lucky recipients of the honour of holding the office of presidents of the Municipality, men who have been managing large institutions with capital assets worth laks, men who have serve the District and Taluka Boards, and men who have carried on a large and successful business. If it pleases a contributor in the columns of the Bombay Chronicle of the 6th instant to speak of these men as "colossaly ignorant of more A. B. C. of finance" then the only thing that I can say is that that is a fair index of the mental condition in which the contributor has sat down to criticise the Municipal Administration of Surat. The contributor further says that "The experts and others interested or otherwise are invited, and lavishly entertained to certify to the necessity for the extravance of the Committee." Is it fair to say that representatives of respectable firms and responsible Government servants certify to the necessity of certain things to be done because they are lavishly entertained: And is it lavish entertainment to provide light refreshments at a conversazione held with any one of them? It only shows the depth of meanness to wheih the writer is prone to descend while criticising others. I do not propose to trouble myself with a lot of rot that he has said about the so called general extravagance of the Committee of Management. Time only will show whether it is doing its work well or otherwise but I can not help saying that the picture he has drawn about the harassment of teachers is certainly false and maliciously ludicrous. The school teachers against whom complaints are made for dishonestly removing Municipal properties are in no sense harassed atall. They are treated with the utmost amount of fairness and forbearance possible. They had no business to remove from the custody of their masters, such valuable records as the Age Register and Attendence registers of the Surat Municipality when they closed schools on the 15th of December; because they knew long before that time that the Municipality having made a default in the performance of its duties was to be suspended, and the schools were to be taken possession by the special officer appointed by the Government. They did so wilfully to obstruct the work of the special officer as it was likely to be in the absence of the Age Registers and the Attendance registers. When the Munshi who took the charge of the school asked the outgoing Munshis to return these records they admitted to have them and promised to return them after consulting the president and yet they did not return them for full six months and therefore action had to be taken. The President himself says that he has destroyed the confidential papers kept with him as the Chairman of the Schools Committee. The other teachers have not yet cared to return the amounts of contingencies' Fund in their hands and also various books and articles and furniture which were in their possession. When notices of demand were tried to be served on them they refused to take them, and showed the spirit of defiance absolutely incompatible with good faith and one fails to understand how one can endeavour to discharge his duties to the public if one fails to recover the properties in their hands.

As to 7,000 boys attending their Rashtriya Schools I challange the writer to give the details.

I have got convincing proofs to show that 7,000 boys could not possibly be attending their schools.

No notices of prosecutions are issued and I hope it will not be necessary to do so. My only anxiety is that the primary education having been made compulsory in Surat at so much sacrifice by the previous corporation of 1917-1920 should not be allowed to suffer because of the obstructive tactics of the N. C. O party. If they satisfy the Schools Committee that they are teaching up to the requisite standards and are willing to co-operate so far only as to send returns of boys attending their schools, I shall have no objection to recognise the Rashtriya schools under the Primary Compulsary Education Act of 1918. But if the people are misled by being falsely told that the compulsary Education Act has been cancelled and can not be enforced and that the notices issued are a mere idle threat and if people are thus misled then I think it will be the duty of the School Committee to see that the people rightly come to understand that the notification for introduction of compulsory education is not cancelled and that it could be forced.—Yours, etc.,—

C. M. RANDHI.
Chairman,
Schools Committee, Surat.—

NADIAD MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The article written on page 5 of your issue of June 6th, 1922, Dak Edition, as regards Nadiad Municipality from your correspondent, contains matters which are not true at all and I therefore see the necessity of giving the right version in the matter.

Your correspondent writes that the Nadiad Municipality has decided to sue the Government *in forma pauparis* for the resumption of grant for education. This fundamental assertion is wrong. Nadiad Municipality has not passed the resolution for taking grant from Government for Education, but on the contrary it has passed the resolution not to take any grant for Education from the Government.

The Nadiad Municipality has on 8th October, 1920, made its primary schools free from Government control and from that time has not asked for any Government grant up to this date.

During the time the 11 (eleven) councillors of the Nadiad Municipality had resigned, the remaining councillors had passed the resolution to accept the Government grant, but even that resolution has been upset by the present Board, so that the fundamental proposition on which the whole writing of your correspondent is based is wrong.

What the Nadiad Municipality has asked for is the amount due from the Government up to 7th October, 1920, i.e., grant due up to the time that the Municipality first from Government control.

It is necessary that this matter be placed before the public so that the people may not any longer remain in a false idea as to the position the Nadiad Municipality has taken.—Yours, etc.,

MADHAVLAL N. DVIVEDI.
Nadiad, June 6.

PLIGHT OF MEDICAL STUDENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, It appears the lot of students desiring to take up the medical course is getting more and more miserable year after year. According to the rules a student seeking admission at the Grant Medical College has to pass his previous examination in Arts. But all students seeking admission at the G. M. C. do not get admission though they have got through the previous. Only a select few are admitted. Those who do not thus get admission in the first year class at the G. M. C. are allowed to appear for the first year's Medical Examination viz. the Preliminary Scientific from other colleges where provision is made for giving first year's tuition in medicine. Such students filling in the first year's term at other colleges other than the G. M. C., if they get through the Pre. Sc. Exam. have been admitted in the 2nd year's class at G. M. C. as a matter of course for so many years past. The Dean of the G. M. C., however, probably on account of want of accommodation, started limiting the admission to a select few students only from the last year. Evidently this causes a great injustice to the 2nd year students.

Last October when the admission of the 2nd years students was limited, the students who were refused admission made representations to the authorities and they ultimately were admitted at the G. M. C. one and all.

The same unfortunate position has arisen this year also. The Dean has admitted only about 56 students in the 2nd year's class and nearly 66 students who have passed the Pre. Sc. Exam. from other colleges have been refused admission.

Now what are these students to do? If there is no accommodation at the G. M. C. and the Dean limits the admission of students in the 1st year class one can very well understand that. The students understand their position and they take up some other course. But that is not so with 2nd year students. They fill in the first year's term at other colleges, and appear for Pre. Sc. Examination on the distinct understanding that success in that examination must alone procure then admission in the 2nd year's class at theG. M. C. The only necessary condition for admission in the 2nd year's class is his passing the Pre. Sc. Exam. of the University of Bombay, and once he has passed it he expects to be admitted in the 2nd year's class as a matter of course.

It should be obvious to the authorities concerned that the 2nd year students who have been refused admission have a real grievance and they must be granted admission at the G. M. C. at once. If there is no sufficient accommodation at the G. M. C. the Government and the University shoud make up and frame new rules and regulations to be enforced from the next year. They should if necessary restrict the admission in the first year class at the G. M. C., and discontinue the 1st year classes at colleges other than the Grant Medical so that the students hereafter may not be under any misapprehension as to their exact position and a lot of their time, money and energy—not to speak of worry and anxiety—may be saved.—Yours, etc.

A GUARDIAN.

11-6-1922.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,— By far the most important proposition passed by the All-India Congress Committee at Lucknow is the third resolution concerning the socalled untouchables of India and Swami Sraddhadand, the principal lieutenant of Mahatma Gandhi in 1919, must be congratulated on persualing the All-India C. C., to give so much prominance to a very important item of the non-co-operation programme which was going into comparative obscurity since the imprisonment of the Great Mahatma Swamiji and those who believe with him cannot think the resolution all that was desired because it suggests that the five lakhs mentioned are to be collected hereafter. What is necessary to resolve is that five lakhs out of the T. M. S. Fund be set apart for the purpose or uplifting a fifth of ourselves,

There may be some who may quarrel with me for calling this resolution mroe unimportant than the Civil Disobedience Resolution. Civil Disobedience is at best a remedy against a possible evil. The removal of untouchability is desirable in itself. Civil Disobedience itself will have insufficient moral basis without considerable amelioration of the Depressed Classes. Civil Disobedience cannot be launched with any chance of success with so many untouchables amongst us, of whom Government will not fail to take advantage (vide the Government of Madras) with the exposures of Mr. A. V. Thakkar in the Anand Conference and the publication of a scheme of Mahomedans to treat Hindu untouchables as their brothers, the Hindus must—out of a mere sense of shame—help Swami Sraddhadand in working to success his scheme of making socalled untouchables into our brothers in pleasure and pain.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

ACCURSED INDUSTRIALISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Observer's letter in the "Chronicle" of 7th instant has little direct bearing upon the present struggle in Mulshi and is a general preface to a scheme of supplanting agriculture for Industry wherever convenient. So far as it is not this, he is abusing the word "Observer" and the protection modern journalism gives to writers with pseudonyms. He should better adopt the title "Advocate." He writes clearly as if he were a paid agent of the Tatas only masquerading under the impartial title "Observer." If this be wrong to say, the only proper thing for him is to expose his identity so that we can make inquiries. This suggestion is made only to express the protest of hundreds of the subscribers of the "Chronicle" who are unwilling to pay for the circulation of the advocacy of Tatas by a person who is paid by these also. "Observer" is given space even to repeat himself again and again. The letter above mentioned could be compressed in a column.

Mr. Observer finds fault with others for loose thinking and failing to study. It is to be regretted that he is open to the same faults. He charges lovers of Movlas and of agriculture with lack of vision. He personally lacks vision himself. He loosely speaks of "hundreds of thousands of labourers from the Konkan who have come here." The Director of Information publishes certain figures which are published in the "Chronicle" of 6th instant. He says "the average number of workers employed daily in Bombay was 3,38,758, etc." That is the total number of workers. Apparently there could not be hundreds of thousands from Konkan alone. "Observer" gives 14 lakhs as the population of Bombay. The census figures were eleven lakhs. He adds a person with glasspanes to his windows should not break other's panes.

"Observer" can skip over a point that hits his client. Writing about the slums he says: "Let us for the moment not discuss causes." He uses this grievance to justify the perpetration of another grievance. It suggests a simile. A surgeon through sheer carelssness allows an arm to rot and then proposes to amputate it, which proposition he supports by the very grievance of his creation. Liquor shops are, says "Observer," a problem not within the capitalists' control. I marvel at the temerity of the statement. Liquor shops everywhere in India are not only within the control, but are essentially of the making of the Capitalists.

"Observer" conjures up a pretty vision of India containing a number of Industrial Centres and chides the lovers of Mulshi for not appreciating "the higher national income, a higher national comfort, wellbeing" and what not. There his vision stops and fails to consider one little point. If the products of all these industries are to be sold, markets have to be found. A small country like England is not able to find adequate market for all her prodnots and has therefore to take up wars of conquest. We know that it is the spectre of unemployment that has made the Labour of England inimical towards India who is not now as great a purchaser as before. And yet England is a small country. The population of India is three hundred million. If the working proportion out of twenty per cent. of them, i.e., sixty million engage in Industry, the products that will be turned out will not even be sent out of India. And this calculation contemplates none at present living on agriculture to be weaved from it. "Observer's" vision is like Robinson Crusoe's boat which had to be kept on the top of the hill after all the labour wasted thereupon. We shall have, for the realisation of "Observer's vision, lost agriculture and gained nothing.

"Observer" chides Mr. Bapat on his receiving a divine mandate. It may be asked of Mr. Bapat that he should use the word "I" less often if only because rich as the "Chronicle" press may be, the types of capital "I" may fall short of the requisite number. But "Observer" is guilty of a worse assumption. Mr. Bapat is at least open "Observer" conceals his presumption under a veil of modesty. "Observer" assumes sane people will always agree with him—or perhaps assumes a monopoly of sanity for himself and those agreeing with him. The sane people at least of Maharashtra are in fact against "Observer." They are wondering why the "Chronicle" gives so much license to "Observer."

"Observer" suggests that the Satyagrahis' struggle lacks a moral basis. Sane people say that the side, whose advocate has not the moral courage to expose his identity, lacks the moral basis. If many Marathas have at once sympathised with Mavlas and do not take the trouble of "inquiry into the merits of the cause," it is because it is their own cause and they know the merit of the cause. It is not necessary for them to put on the artificial robe of an "Observer." A man suffering from fever does not require a thermometer or an inquiry about the pulse for knowing that he has fever and for knowing that he should seek medical aid.

Let "Observer" answer a plain question. If he wants a certificate for bantering, it may be awarded to him. If he wants a certificate for proficiency in clouding an issue, it may be awarded to him. Leaving these aside, let "Observer" answer a plain question. The Mavlas are called upon to help—to use "Observer's" words—as they are only peculiarly situated to do. If "Observer" understands human nature, he will admit that when you go to a person who is peculiarly situated to do what you want, you have to pay the price he demands. He will further admit that when you go to a person to ask him to *help* you, you have to cajole and please him. In this case you find the opposite. You find hectoring and bullying. "Observer" can perhaps not appreciate the love of one's own land. Apart from that, I only put a plain question to "Observer" on the moral basis, of which he makes so much. The capitalist of Bombay could not establish power works without the necessary land. If the Mavlas were possessed of the necessary capital, they would—in the fitness of things—have constructed these works. They do not possess it, but the capitalists of Bombay possess it. At the worst, therefore, the position of the Mavlas should be that of equal partners. Now, I ask why are the proprietors of the land required not made proprietors on the same level with Tatas? This question is asked on the moral basis and ought to be answered as such.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

SACRED INDUSTRIALISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As your correspondent "Observer" has not the moral courage to propound his preposterous views under his own signature and at his own expense, I am obliged to trouble you with the following few lines, for his edification. "Observer" is too humble to aspire to the leadership of men, guided or misguided. Yet one can easily follow his address on behalf of client style, and understand what he really advocates. By conjectural modes of reasoning and a display of blatant wisdom, he wants to gamble with the souls of poor Mavlas. He wants others who desire to comment on a public question of this kind, to show some sense of proportion. He accuses others for his own faults in this regard, and lets his own irresponsible imagination run riot in bogs and ditches.

"Observer" wants the poor Mavlas to make a voluntary sacrifice for the sake of wretched Bombay slummers, who are suffering from the sins of commission and omission of his favourite pups. Does he mean to say that the Industrialists, whose interests he stands up to advocate, are unable to defend themselves their own interests? Following the fashion of the famous counsels, when he finds himself unable to argue in a straightforward manner, vital points, he drags the poor Bombay slummers, to help him out of the bog of his own creation. In common parlance, he proposes to ameliorate the privations of the population of the Bombay slums, at the expense of the Mavlas, and incidently to profit thereby.

Will he be kind enough to let the ignorant Maharashtrians know whether the hydro-electric schemers had at any time tried to understand what would be the condition of their victims after compulsory evictions? What right had the Tatas had to formulate the idea that the Mavlas should help in the work destined to destroy their own homes? They simply calculated how many Rs., as. and ps. would be required to expel the Mavlas from their homelands, by hook or crook. Will "Observer" come out of his hiding and guarantee that no further schemes of a similar nature will be indulged in future? And what sort of guarantee is he prepared to offer, if the Satyagrahis do allow the Tatas to finish their Mulshi scheme?

The fertile brains of a disappointed Government employee conceived these and other schemes. He wanted to show to his late employers his genius by fighting them with the help of their own weapons. Having been ignorant of the usages of commercialism-cum-industrialism, he calculated without making provision for future eventualities. And the sequence is similar to that achieved by a boomerang. The sum total of his achievement is that some Parsis have become thinly veiled Europeans, at the expense of some wretched Indian visionaries.

The Maharashtrians are also suffering for their own idle selfishness. They acquiesced when the former schemes were put into operation even more high-handedly than in the case of the present Mulshi scheme. And now the odds are against them. The stoppage of active operations last year was a trick. The Company promoters were fully conscious of their own weak spots. They required time to collect their forces and incidentally to polish up the injustice done to the victims of their previous schemes. Will any of your kind readers try to gather and publish statistics of the said people?

However it may be, I shall be quite content if "Observer" will kindly answer the following through your goodself as usual:—

(1) As the Jews want to reside in their original homelands, will the Arabs remove themselves from Palestine, of course on receipt of compensation, similar to that offered to the Mavlas?

(2) Will the Holy Industrialists clear out of India with a similar compensation?

(3) Indian society is composed of distinct caste groups. Members of one group do not marry or take food with members of another groups. They are not like the Tatas who can take food and marry with anybody or anywhere they like. When the lands of the Mavlas will be submerged by the public utility concern, they will be obliged to scatter themselves far and wide, to find food for their contemptible bellies. Has the said concern made any provision for the trouble and expense the Mavlas will have to incur in order to get husbands and wives for their progeny, and to attend to marriage and other social functions of relations?

(4) Has any provision been made for the temples and other religious places which will be destroyed by the Tatas at Mulshi? Perhaps my friend "Observer" will advise the Mavlas to consider the *public-benefitting—profit earnnig lake* as a sacred place of pilgrimage, for themselves and their future generations.

(5) Will "Observer" publish a list of the shareholders of the benevolent-philanthropic concern? The population of the Bombay slums require same to inscribe them in their prayer books.

I may say that I am a nobody, so I lose nothing if my insignificant name appears at the end of this letter.—Yours, etc.,

KHIMCHAND N. BHAVSAR.
Bombay, June 9.

PADROADO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged, if you will, with your usual goodness, allow me space in your popular journal to correct the misstatements and mis-representations, intentional or otherwise, occurring in the letter signed "Fed Up" (*Chronicle*," June 8th).

At the out-set, I beg leave to impress on your readers that the Padroado jurisdiction has affected, is affecting, and will affect, most prejudicially the interests of the East Indian Catholics concerned, and that it is the seriousness of this consideration that impels the community to do away with the evil as speedily as possibly and that as the Catholics in question are Indians as well as British subjects, their welfare and their interests must naturally appeal to you as an Indian patriot. I beg, therefore, respectfully to submit that, when you extend the hospitality of your columns to the ventilation of the just grievances of your fellow-Indians and fellow-subjects, you promote a patriotic cause. I beg also to point out at the outset that the 'Padroado' means in English "Advowson" and that it is quite a purely foreign institution or establishment, involving the interference and the authority of a foreign State, that of Portugal, in the ecclesiastical affairs of those who are natives of India and British subjects. That "Fed Up" who talks so much but loosely about Indiansation should swallow so big pill of foreign mass without hesitation or demur passes one's comprehension.

Now, let me deal with "Fed Up's" contribution as briefly as possible. He states that the agitation for the abolition of the Padroado Jurisdicion is confined to "a section of the East Indian Catholics." This is quite untrue. The meetings, both at Papdi in Bassein and at Andheri in Salsette, were widely advertised both through the Press and by hand-bills and were largely attended, and at which it was decided unanimously that the Padroado jurisdiction should be abolished. Whether the misstatement of your correspondent is the outcome of ignorance or dishonestly, it is for your readers to say.

The East Indian Catholics in their petitions or writings have never advanced the argument of "Self-determination" as "Fed Up" puts it. Their contention has been that the administration of the Padroado jurisdiction has proved a miserable failure, and they pointed out to the existence, to a very appalling extent, of illiteracy, ignarance, superstition, poverty and drunkenness resulting therefrom, submitting that such a deplorable state of things must not be tolerated, and praying that the effete prelates and priests in regard to whom testimony cannot be given in a spirit of gratitude should be re-placed by a body of learned, pious and zealous prelates and priests. This is the sum total of the agitation. It is in the interests of the people, education and progress that efforts are being made with a view to reformation. It is neither a question of Indianization, nor Europeanization. The Padroado Archbishop of Goa and the Bishops of Damaun, Cochin and Mylapore are Portuguese and are European and foreign subjects. The Archbishop of Bombay is an Englishman and a British subject. It will, therefore, be clear to your readers that the heads of both the Propaganda and the Padroado jurisdictions are Europeans with this difference that the former is a British subject and the latter are Portuguese subjects. The heads of the Dadroado dioceses have never, to my knowledge, been Indians, though these dioceses have been the oldest in India; whereas, in the Propaganda jurisdiction, the first two Vicars-Apostolic (Bishops) of Bombay were Indians as will be seen from the Madras Catholic Directory, and, in South India also, in the Propaganda dioceses, there are Indian who are heads of dioceses. We can have many able Indian priests, if the Padroado is done away with and with it the interference of the Portuguese Government and the whole Hierarchy placed under the Pope direct. In 1886, Pope Leo XIII entered into a Concordat with Portugal by Article VI of which the Patron pledged himself to provide colleges, schools, convents, seminaries, etc., but this essential part of the Contract has remained a dead letter, of which, perhaps, "Fed Up" is ignorant, or he purposely ignores it.

The whole of "Fed Up's" article is made up of verbiage, catchwords and phrases, hardly to the point, and I would occupy too much of your space, were I to take up such flimsy arguments and comment on them. Suffice it to state that, if you want more Indian priests and if you want Indians to be bishops, do away with the interference of the Portuguese State and get rid of a jurisdiction that has been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

At present, there is not a single seminary in any of the Sees of Bombay, Poona or Damaun. The largest in population is the diocese of Damaun and is supposed to be aided by the Portuguese Government. I feel, however, sure that, if the East Indian Catholic succeed in getting free from the diocese of Damaun and joining the Arch-diocese of Bombay, they will have an excellent seminary; colleges and schools the Arch-diocese of Bombay already has. It would be foolish on their part to hug the Padroado, knowing and realizing as they do, that the Padroado jurisdiction has been verily a direful spring of unnumbered woes and has spelt them untold harm.

Salus Populi Lex Suprema est, and on this principle I take my stand and asset that in the interests and the welfare fare of the community concerned the Padroado must go, and I maintain that the East Indians have every right to promote their interests. They cannot sacrifice their interests to the Padroado, because it feeds the vanity of Portugal and the cupidity of Goa.—Yours etc.

S. M. PEREIRA.

Bandra, 9th June, 1922.

N. B.—I would like to know whether Mr. "Fed Up" is a Goan or an East Indian, and why he has not the courage of appearing over his own name. If I know who he is, I would personally discuss with him the things which form the subject matter of his letter, and avoid controversy in a newspaper.

S. M. P.

INCHCAPE COMMITTEE.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Certain of the criticisms that have been made with regard to the Committee over which Lord Inchcape will preside seem to suggest that there is some misapprehension as to the scope of that Committee's operations. It is suggested that the terms of reference unday restrict the area of enquiry and a comparison has been made with the Geddes Committee with a view to showing that the mandate to the Inchcape Committee is much less comprehensive. The terms of reference of the two Committees are given below and it will be seen that they are almost identical, the changes being purely verbal ones necessitated by the different constitutions of India and England:

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

Inchcape Committee.—"To make recommendations to the Government of India for effecting forthwith all possible reductions in the expenditure of the Central Government, having regard especially to the present financial position and outlook. In so far as question of policy are involved in the expenditure under discussion, these will be left for the exclusive consideration of the Government, but it will be open to the Comittee to review the expenditure and to indicate the economies which might be effected, if particular policies were either adopted, abandoned, or modified."

Geddes Committee.—"To make recommendations to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for effecting forthwith all possible reductions in the National expenditure on supply services having regard especially to the present and prospective position of the Revenue. In so far as questions of policy are involved in the expenditure under discussion, these will remain for the exclusive consideration of the Cabinet; but it will be open to the Committee to review the expenditure and to indicate the economies which might be effected if particular policies were either adopted, abandoned, or modified."

BEZWADA KHADI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was with no little pain that one had to read in the Bombay Chronicle of the 29th Ultimo Mr. Kalyanji's Navsari speech on Khadi. And it is equally strange that a paper like "Chronicle" remains silent over such a serious affair. There in the speech Mr. Kalyanji has emphatically declared that the merchants of Bezwada are cheating their countrymen by using Japanese yarn in Khadi cloth. In my daily experience as a humble worker in the field of N. C. O., I find that not only the masses are being cheated but many of the prominent congress workers also wearing this so—called 'Bezwada Khadi'. Thus it seems to me that the persons have played the mischief for a very long time (i. e. from the beginning of the N. C. O. movement) and my object of writing this to you is:—

(1) To put the whole responsibility on the shoulders of the various congress committee organizations instead of blaming the merchants who are merely taking advantage of our laxity. By the way let me ask you Sir, if it is not the duty of local Committees to expose this matter ot once and warn the whole public (as Bezwada Khadi is wide-spread throughout India) against such fraud through the papers etc? What are they doing? We do not hear a single word of complaint from Bezwada district and hence I am led to believe that either the Congress workers there are willingly allowing the merchants to have their greedy desires fulfilled or are too feeble to raise their voice against it.

(2) To request you to kindly inform the public of the best way in which one can clearly and easily find out the difference between the hand-spun and Mill yarn (here mill yarn means India as well as foreign), so that such merchants may not have any chance whatsoever to cheat the people.

Thus you will be kind enough to give publicity to the above lines in the columns of your next issue.—Yours, etc.,

MANCHERSHAW RUSTOMJI AVARI.
Hansapuri, Nagpur, June 7.

TRAMWAY FARES.

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle.")

Sir—There is a clamour now for enhancement of Tramway fares. I don't see why the Company should enhance the fares, when it is working at a profit and paying dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. Comparing the number of shareholders of the above Company to the daily number of passengers, it is very insignificant, and for the sake of fat dividends for a small number of shareholders, hundreds of thousands of the middle and poor classes of daily passengers are to be to suffer by enhanced fares. What dividends would the shareholders have got if they had invested their money in Fixed Deposits in any of the local banks? Certainly 4½ per cent., 5 per cent., 6 per cent. and 3½ per cent. on Government Securities. It is the duty of the shareholders to see that the expenses of the Company are curtailed by reducing the unnecessary staff in all the departments and also to reduce the highly paid superior staff, and to see not much is spent on Permanent Way. The way in which the laying of the new lines on the Cruickshank Road is carried on for the last one month is calculated to increase the expenses of the Company.

I hope the shareholders of the Company will first try to curtail the expenses instead of yoking of the poor daily passengers with enhanced fares.—Yours, etc.,

J. J. M.

BRITISH GUIANA DEPUTATION.

FAREWELL TO INDIAN DELEGATES.

At Demerara on April 7th, a large number of persons assembled at the sailing of the "Chigneeto" to bid adieu to the Indian Delegates who were sailing on their homeward journey, by that steamer.

On gathering to say goodbye the Honourable Mr. J. A. Luckhoo, Barrister, read an address on behalf of the British Guiana East Indian Association with which is incorporated the Indian National Congress. In the course of the address, it was stated:—

Your coming amongst us has stirred into activity the smouldering members of national pride, national feeling and national sentiment, and we now feel that an indissoluble link has been forged to bind the heart of the Mother Country to her children overseas.

We fervently hope that, though separated from us by many miles of ocean, this relationship which you have established amongst us, will not be broken, but will continue to grow in intensity with the progress of time until it shall have attained to its fullest maturity.

We venture to suggest that nothing can conduce so much to this relationship as the establishment of lines of communication by means of a subsidized steamer service between the Mother Country and these Colonies where Indians are domiciled. The establishment of such a line might also have the effect of enlisting the interest and support of our Local Government so that, if no scheme of colonization is determined on, it would suggest a valuable means of inducing settlers to come to the colony.

Were this idea to find favour with our wealthy, patriotic and influential brethren in the Mother Country, a great step will have been taken to promote our mutual welfare and keep the National spirit alive in our midst.

We are also persuaded that if a deputation of our distinguished brethren from the Mother Country were to visit us periodically say once in every three years, it will considerably help towards the realisation of our ideals.

MR. PILLAI'S REPLY.

Mr. Pillai in returning thanks to all those who had gathered to say good-bye, said he was more than pleased to receive the address from the British Guiana East Indian Association with which was incorporated the Indian National Congress for it showed that the two associations were now working together for the common good rather than along separate lines and he would regard it as one of the highest achievements of the mission that they had succeeded in bringing the two Associations together. He was also glad to say that they in turn had been treated by all with confidence and they had received many proofs of kindly regard and affection. Members of other communities had shown them considerable courtesy, though perhaps it was not always possible for colonists to agree with the Delegates' view point or even to look with favour upon inquiries which frequently had to assume a delicate, if not unpleasant aspect. He desired to say that though they could not exactly be regarded as formally representing the people of India they nevertheless commanded the confidence of the people of India, and they hoped to take back to their countrymen a true statement of the State of affairs in British Guiana and he hoped that with patience correct solutions would be found for the local problems. It might be said that in the short time at their disposal, they could not possibly understand local conditions; but if globe trotters could turn out books on China and other vast territories in a month, he thought they may venture to express opinions on conditions affecting 135,000 of their countrymen, a number which did not equal the population of some of the provincial towns in India.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

With respect to a subsidised steamship service from India, it was a grand idea and should not be difficult of realisation with help from the Colonies and even the Indian Government. A line of steamers would solve many of the problems now affecting the country: it would enable labour to move freely, when labour was plentiful in India it would overflow into British Guiana and when conditions here became congested the tide could flow homewards again. He had been told by a gathering of 1,000 people at Suddic to reject any terms offered because they would not be respected, since many were brought here under promises of return which were not kept. That was always the danger when there was not free movement. A steamer service would prevent all this and those who came and went would spread the glad news of great opportunities which existed in this colony. But there must be good drinking water and houses to live in. Mr. Pillai at this stage said he wanted to congratulate the Colony in having a man like Mr. Webber among them a man who fights for the under dog and was not afraid to do so. It was a great pleasure to meet him. He and his colleagues were particularly indebted to Mr. Webber, who enabled them to meet certain leaders of public opinion among other races whom they would not have met otherwise, and the meeting was instructive and entertaining. He again thanked all those present and said he would take love from the Colony to those in the Motherland.

PROBLEMS OF GREATER INDIA.

Mr. Tivary in bidding adieu said that it was remarkable that these most important proposals by the Association should have been made at the very last moment. However, they were not alone in their crime, since no less a person than Mr. Webber had sinned similarly in a document which he had only handed them that day. The proposals of steamships he was glad to note, found favour with the Association. It was part of the Colonisation Committee's report and he was sure any proposals in that direction would receive the most sympathetic attention. In fact, they should have been taken up long ago. In Mr. Webber the cause of righteousness had a fearless champion and one who was not afraid to express his views on the side of fairplay, irrespective of influence or power, and that was a great asset in any community. He would say a good deal more, but as he said before he would spare the Editor's blushes but it was not possible for any one to be long associated with Mr. Webber without being impressed by his earnestness in the cause of all progress.

(Mr. Webber, it may be added, is the Editor of the "Daily Chronicle"; Demerara.).

A RETROSPECT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now more than a year since the Earl of Reading ascended the Viceregal gadi and reviewing his administrative work, one feels strongly inclined to ask: Of what act of statesmanship has h's Lordship been guilty during these twelve months and more? High hopes were entertained in certain quarters that the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England had come to India to do her people justice and what has he actually done? He has made us familiar with "Justice" of a kind, for the administration which he himself (ex-Lord Chief Justice though he be) might quail before a Higher Tribunal of Justice, when the day of judgment comes. Even our Moderate friends have had to confess that while they had expected to find in Lord Reading a statesman of liberal views, his actions have shown him to be a mere administrator of the so-called "Law." The Viceroy might be the proud possessor of a vivid imagination and high ideals but from what we have seen of him so far he has not betrayed the least symptom of either breadth of vision or of any real statesmanship. At its best Lord Rearing's Viceroyalty can only be construed as a tragedy of high intentions, self-defeated. A Rt. Hon. Sastri might sing the praises of Lord Reading's Administration and rave about the whole world crying "What a glory! What an honour! What a nation!" and wax eloquent over the significance of the Britannic commonwealth of Nations. As if by some irony of Fate, he talked of being a member of the *Servants of India Society* while everybody expecting his esteemed self knows too well that he is *an abject salve of the bureaucracy.* Others who have served India more truly and loyally than this Imperialistic "Statesman" of the Servants of India Society have to tell a very different tale. The Viceroyalty of the Earl of Reading has been in fact a period of unrelieved misapplications of law. In the sacred name of law and order, Lord Reading's Government have been guilty of administrative blunders parallels for which modern history fails to produce any. Every day brings in fresh news of the arrest and incarceration of hosts of patriotic men whose only fault is that they refuse to bow before the temple of Mammon. Instead of the promised reign of law we have had a plentiful harvest of the travesty of law.

But yet, Lord Reading is an honourable man. The Government of India despatch on the Turkish question does credit to the Viceroy's high ideals, but here again, as in the case of the administration of law, it is a tragedy of high intentions self-defeated. One is painfully aware of the utter lack of moral courage on the part of His Ex-Callency's Government to stand by their convictions and to carry them out at all costs. The presiding deity over the Olympian tin gods at Simla might come down and say: "We have done everything in our power to do and all of no avail." Well that is the situation put in a nutshell. The only explanation that we can find for the attitude adopted by Lord Reading's Government is the one of Edmund Burke that though argument has failed, inventions is exhausted, and reason is fatigued, obstinacy has not yet been conquered. And this obstinacy of the man at the helm, characteristic of the "most determined nation in the world" has been the prime cause for the breakdown of a brilliant and versatile genius in the Viceroyalty of India. History has but one judgment for Lord Reading's Government and that is: a tragedy of high intentions rudely shattered and self-defeated.—Yours, etc.

K. S. NARAYANAN.

THE POOR IN BOMBAY.

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle.")

Sir,—The poor in Bombay are the most neglected section of the population. It is said that proper and efficient endeavours are not directed towards the alleviation of their miesries in this city. There is a vast field for workers in this direction. There are institutions that can do something for the poor. During my night lectures in chawl among the poor at Kumbharwada I found that the open drain was a great danger to the health of the residents there. Many were down with malaria. I put myself in communication with the Municipal authorities, who after investigation are now remedying the evil.

I really do hope that in the case of my appeal to the same authorities with regard to the provision of a better kind of arrangement for the transport and burial of the poor deed will not fall on deaf ears. The present arrangement though creditable to the Municipality in the matter of the provision itself does barely do credit to the first Municipality in India. The poor need many voices to the raised for them.—Yours etc.,

S. H. JHABVALA.

Shreeman Babu Govindas, of Jubbulpore, while returning from All-India Congress Committee meetings at Lucknow, broke his journey at Benares on Saturday. A meeting of the Marwaris was held at Gopal Mandir, in which he explained the Lucknow resolutions of All-India Congress Committee and appealed for a complete boycott of foreign cloth. Finally, he appealed for the establishment of a local Maheswari Mandal, which met with immediate response.

MOTOR CAR FATALITIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence appearing in your esteemed journal on the above subject, I request the favour of your kindly giving this letter a little space in your journal.

I have been thinking for a long time as to how these motor car accidents could be minimized and like your correspondents thought that vigilance on the part of the pedestrians and the drivers of the motor vehicles would minimize them. But I have now finally come to the conclusion that no amount of vigilance would be effective since the poor must walk and the rich must ride in consequence the former are in perpetual danger of being run over. The rich and the capitalist classes not only live upon the labours of the poor but must they ride on them to death? This is the result of the evolution of industrial civilization. In the philosophy of the capitalists, the masses are made for the benent of the rich and so the poor live and die for the luxury of the rich. What your correspondents in so many words suggest is vigilance on the part of those that walk and those that ride. Shall we educate the illiterate ,the old, the infirm and the children in the "Walking Regulations" and prosecute them for infringing them? We are certainly not lacking in magistrates who will take cognizance of such offences and transport the offenders for life. "What shall we do then? The owners of motor vehicles could offer a catalogue of benefits accruing both to the poor and the rich from the use of these cars. Rapid transport must be considered as foremost of the benefits. It helps to rapid translation of one's money into the other's pocket. Who knows the luxury and usefulness of the motor vehicle but those that get crushed under its wheel. The rich never go under it, and why should they bother about the accidents? The Police Commissioner has his car, the magistrate has his, the rich and the capitalists have their's and the councillors of the various public bodies have their's; will they restrict themselves with any such nonsense as vigilance on their part? How can a magistrate punish one car owner severely for an accident and be immune himself from a similar eventuality? Any case at present can be disposed of as "a regrettable accident." In Bombay particularly, the motor vehicles are an epidemic—a pestilence. It is high time the Health Department included motor vehicle fatalities in the city mortality report as "attack and deaths." These are chariots of Apollo moving about. There are no doubt some "preventives" to this malady, but, none will appeal to the car owner. Since remedy means restricting his liberty to drive, he will never consent. *One such remedy is to issue licenses to own cars and deprive them of the licenses and thereby the cars on an accident resulting in loss of human life.* This is one of the effective ways by which lives of the poor can be saved, but who will pass such a law? Therefore, there is no way out of the difficulty. The only remedy for all ills this country is suffering is "Swaraj" and to that end we must strive when laws may be framed with the motto "Life first and Luxury afterwards."—Yours, etc.

T. RUTHNAM.

"LIBERAL" PROPAGANDA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Western Indian National Liberal Association in Leaflets published from time to time have made certain statements ridiculing the Dictator of the National Congress. They seem to think that the treasure of wisdom is entirely theirs and that no one but themselves could be able to do the country any services. In reply to certain observations made in the said Leaflets, I have to refer the said Liberal Association to articles published in your journal of the 24th and 25th inst., under the heading "The world significance of Mahatma Gandhi" by Rev. John Haynes Holmes. Much stock has been made out of the criticism made by Mahatma Gandhi, on Railways, Hospitals, Lawyers, Doctors, and such other aspects of society. Now with regard to the Western Civilization as a whole, the said article published by Rev. John reads "There is truth however in the statement that Gandhi is fighting the machine of Western civilization in India and seeking to restore the native and therefore primitive culture of its people. It is just this which marks to my mind the culminating evidence of his genius as a spiritual leader." Then it goes on to describe two sorts of domination which the Indian people are subject to, one of them being the yoke of English Government and the other being the economic system which uses the vast machinery of modern invention for the exploitation of the many to the profit of a few.

As regards the Pamphlet No. 27, I have to refer them to the addresses delivered by Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, ex-Advocate General of Madras and of Mr. K. Natrajen. The first of them has clearly demonstrated that though the teaching of the Mahatma might have failed in certain aspects yet they have their educative value. He pointed out at some length how the obstructive policy within the Council Hall will fail if an experiment is made. He also showed how the bar against untouchability has been removed to some extent, but Mr. Natrajen's systematic treatment of the achievements good or bad of the non-co-operation will remove any doubt from the mind of any reasonable thinker that the movement has done good to a great extent. He also catalogued the evils of non-co-operation, has given by Mr. Sastri in his speech to the liberal conference, which in his opinion was more than any man before him has given even superseding Sir Sankar Nair's and systematically dealt with them item by item thus showing finally that though the means to approach a goal might differ yet they are at one over the main issues.—Yours truly,

C. M. DESAI.

MULSHI PETHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall pass on now to an examination of Mr. Bapat's Mulshi programme, and of such rational arguments as he may have adduced in support of the cause he has taken up under a "Divine Mandate." Inscrutable are the ways of Providence; and so are Mr. Bapat's! But step by step we are being enlightened by him as to the great object of the "struggle," this great mission of his, of "national" importance, expected in its ultimate effects far even to surpass the saving of the Mavlas from the "ruin" that confronts them, which is now becoming only a less consequential issue. Like some of the great thinkers and teachers of the world, Mr. Bapat has been expressing himself in the language of "the higher plane" that some of us poor mortals fail to understand. The nice philosophical, metaphysical and psychic differences which he analyses between the "division on the lower plane" and the "unity on the higher plane" in the exposition of this particular Divine Mandate which God has charged him with, leaves me, Sir, beaten. And my humble and far lower mind struggles to comprehend what bearing these differences could possibly have upon the **immediate issue**.

But Mr. Bapat has placed before your readers in no equivocal terms the real **goal** he is aiming at, and the **means** by which he proposes to attain it. In his last Encyclical, published in your issue of the 8th instant, he explained in more fully the doctrine of which he is the new Messiah. And I shall quote the very words of his various precepts. There are, according to him, "Causes and Causes"; and in human affairs even "spiritual calculations may require the adoption of violence," just as mere material calculations may do. We all are "external" observers. God alone can judge aright. And since He has made him His instrument, he feels "an irrepressible urge within" which impels him "to place them (his "opinions" and his "visions") plainly before the world." "The world," he declares, "is free to accept them or to reject them." We are now expounded, Sir, magnitudes which embrace not only Mulshi Petha but the World. And Mr. Bapat tells the world that "there is wickedness in this **Universe** (Italics mine. Our little world is rather small for him) which yields to nothing but the death-dealing blow"; that there is such a thing as "destructive, violent operation in the spiritual economy of the Universe"; that there is such a thing as "stupid violence" and "stupid non-violence"; that God's plan of creation has violence in it as well as non-violence; that if "the Mahatmaji . . . no longer believes in violence as a part of God's plan," "his new vision is neither whole nor wholesome"; that "a strong, a terribly strong, political protest,—a protest of Destructivism will have to come to the aid of Mahatmaji's Constructivism before India comes into its own"; that he, Mr. Bapat, might have to "advise" the taking up of Sbudha Satyagraha **immediately** (Italics his) if the people are prepared for it; and it might lead him to "advise" "utter quiet and silent preparation for the righteous war"; and that hence he "would urge on every Indian to follow the vision the whole vision that sees Constructivism and Destructivism in their proper relations to each other and to the goal of Indian and world freedom."

We have been treated, Sir, to this exquisite discourse on the new Doctrines of a new Spiritualism by our new Messiah. We now know his goal, and the means by which he proposes to attain it. His goal is "Indian and World Freedom." And his means are "the protest of Destructivism come to the aid of Mahatmaji's Constructivism." From Mulshi Mr. Bapat's "vision" leapt to Poona; from Poona to Maharashtra; from Maharashtra it has leapt right across the whole of India; and it is now attempting a leap that will encircle the world. When the time comes, Sir observers from other parts of the world, far greater men, and more qualified than I am, will doubtedless discuss this new Doctrine. At the moment, my limitations confine me to an examination of his "vision" as it affects the Mulshi question only, (which, Sir, as your readers must have doubtedless themselves observed, as by now been already lost in the background to make room for the bigger question that must be solved "before India comes into its own," and the great goal of "Indian and world freedom") trusting as I do the political, social economic, religious organisations of the country to fight her many sided battles, and to the possibility, that might be granted, of the rest of the world fighting its own, rather than to the spread of his New Dispensation as preached by the New Prophet who has suddenly descended amongst us. From Mulshi ,to the world, and to the Universe, is indeed a stretch far beyond my human capacity, and, I dare say, also that of your many readers.

Speaking at the Marwari Vidyalaya on the 20th May, Mr. Bapat came down to the "lower plane" and to the immediate issue in the Mulshi struggle. He said that the Mavlas did not desire compensation because they knew that the money would not remain with them for any length of time. They only wanted their own lands, not even other lands. No doubt, the Sowcar was in their midst. "But he was one of their own," and "it was in the interest of both that the Mavlas should be kept alive on the land." I quite agree that it is in the interest of the Sowcar that the Mavla should be "kept alive on the land", and left in nominal ownership of the lands on which the Sowcar has his hold. For what Sowcar is there in the world who does not wish to perpetuate the indebtedness of his victims? I cannot imagine that Mr. Bapat is so naive as really to believe that the Sowcar is a sort of guardian angel to the Mavla, and is so selfless, high and noble as to wish the Mavla to stick to his land because it is good for him to do so. If the 1,200 Mavlas who are in his clutches were asked independently to give their views, leaving Mr. Bapat and the Satyagrahis, their threats and their influence on them out of consideration for the moment, I can well imagine what their answer would be. They would say: "We have been in debt so long. We have to pay such a heavy rate of interest every year to our none too merciful a Sowcar to whom we have mortgaged these lands, to whom we mortgage also our crops year by year—this Sowcar from Poona who squeezes our earnings from us. Here is a Company that by a fortunate circumstance wants our lands, and is prepared to pay a price beyond our dreams,—at any rate, beyond the price we could obtain were we to sell these lands locally or in any other market. They propose to pay us. Rs. 622 per acre as against Rs. 475 they paid in the Andhra Valley for the best rice lands they acquired for a similar purpose. More than that, the Company we understand are arranging with Government to place at our disposal other lands in exchange. The cost of those lands may leave us a decent margin, which will help us so much to pay off our Sowcars and with the new lands in our unencumbered possession, we shall really become free men once more, and while we were being settled on those new lands, we might as well incidentally work for the Company if we choose to, some of us as contractors, others under them, but as free men and women earning an honest wage. An excellent opportunity for us to get rid of this heavy load of indebtedness,—if only these gentlemen from Poona who threaten us with all sorts of dire punishments did we sell our lands, who in some cases have snatched away the cash that we received in compensation, and who have burnt down the houses of some of us who took such a step, ceased their terrorism, and let us go our own way." I should very much like to see, Sir, a Conference of these Mavlas left alone to themselves to do what they considered best in their own interests, and not according to the dictates of those who, from motives of provoking into being a Maratha Nationalism, and "the bigger struggle" that is yet to come for "Indian and world freedom," posed as friends of the Mavlas and of the Sowcars together. My point is that the real Mavla opinion is very different from their opinion as expressed by those leaders of a new Movement that has for its object the provoking this bigger struggle."

In one of his earlier letters to you, in which, happily for our poor minds, Mr. Bapat confined himself to the Mulshi question, he talked of the saving of 12,000 souls and their progeny (he would have been more correct had he said 5,000) "from the wreckage which confronts them." What wreckage? Does he seriously suggest that the 1,600 Mavla owners in Mulshi Petha, of whom 1,200 have mortgaged their lands to the Poona Sowcars, and of whom 800 have aready sold their lands voluntarily to the Company, (and not 500 as stated by Mr. Tairsee and Mr. Bharucha) will be ruined men on the sale of their lands, three-fourths of which for all practical purposes to do not belong to them? Almost every one of your correspondents who has placed before you the case for the Mavlas has started with this sheer assumption. It has been taken for granted that they will be "ruined," and that therefore their cause is a just one. I would ask Mr. Bapat if the thousands of men who have sold their lands so far under the Land Acquisition Act for public purposes in Bombay, and elsewhere in India, are ruined men to-day? Lands were acquired from agriculturists not by the thousand acres but by the thousand miles for the railways of the country. Yet those who sold their lands for such a purpose have survived the "calamity," and their children have not been ruined either. Mr. Bapat talks as if the expropriation of 1,600 families from one of the small valleys of this country is going to be as grievous in its consequences as the dispossessing of the whole of the agricultural community of India. He talks as if there was not a square foot of land left any more in India which could be tilled; and that there was no other occupation left or possible for 1,600 Mavla families, for, in all, about 5,000 men, women and children, out of the 250,000,000 who live on the land, i.e., on agriculture, in this country.

Mr. Bapat has contented that the Mulshi question is a domestic question of the Maharashtra. And, of course, it is a part of that bigger question,—"Indian and world freedom," since the Maharashtra question is a domestic question of India, and the Indian question a domestic question of the world. But why even of Maharashtra? At most it is a question that concerns only those who are going to be dispossessed; and, of course, if Maharashtra chooses to take it up, I suppose, Bombay which is vitally interested, as I have already shown, in the development of this Power Scheme, might also enjoy equal liberty in taking up the challenge. Mr. Bapat says that he and his associates have not "given" the Movement the character of "Maratha nationalism." Such a character has only been "discovered" by them as being "an integral part of it." A fine distinction! The Austro-Serbian War, he reminds us, first brought about a European war and then a world conflagration. It is expected that, similarly, the Mulshi question will rouse Maharashtra, and Maharashtra will in its turn rouse the whole of India to fight for a nationalism that has been so aroused, and which can be aroused by no other means save by such a cause as the Mavlas.' "From being a peasantry struggle," it is going to grow "into a Maharashtra struggle," and bids fair to become "a bigger one still,"—so that some day in the future our children will bless Mr. Bapat and the heroes of Mulshi Valley for the great fight that they provoked, and for the freedom that they secured for the country. I would ask your readers, Sir, to examine very closely the real meaning that underlies Mr. Bapat's programme. You, Sir, have very rightly described it as a secession from, if not a rebellion against, Indian Nationalism. And you have gone further. You have exposed its violent character, its defiance of Mahatmaji's principles and precepts. Mr. Bapat has seized the Mulshi question because he believes it is a sufficient casus belli for the great war of Maharashtra (or Indian, or World?) independence. The Mulshi question is a convenience to him and an opportunity. He does not agree entirely with Mahatma Gandhi's programme of Non-violent Non-Co-operation. He believes also in "violent operation," in "Destructivism." And knowing full well that the Mulshi Satyagraha is bound to fail,—at most, it has, according to him, "even chances"—he proposes to submit Mahatmaji's programme to the Mulshi test. If it fails, as you, Sir, have also expressed that it will, in its application to this particular question, Mr. Bapat will have come out as the great hero of our times who will have conclusively proved that a programme of non-violent non-co-operation was a failure applied to Indian conditions, and that therefore nothing else was left to us but recourse to violent hostility in the attainment of "Indian and world freedom." And he will call upon us to disown Mahatmaji and swear complete allegiance to him. He has laid his time-limit, money limit and jail limit. But in the gradual evolution of the programme, those who have originally provoked it are gradually receding more and more into the back ground, and will recede altogether, having served their purpose, when once the question grows into the importance of Maratha nationalism strong enough to rouse the rest of the country in "the bigger struggle" that is yet to come for "Indian and world freedom." I shall not examine this aspect of Mr. Bapat's "Divine Mandate," but leave it to the judgment of your sane readers.

Mr. Bapat has described the Director of information's letter as one that "lies abominably." The Director, according to him, has no belief in God, and is therefore "manipulating" information. The Company are no better, because they have used "force and fraud" on the Mavlas. I really think, Sir, that if there is any one who has used any force or any fraud on any Mavla, it is the organisations of which he is President, described as the M. S., the M. S. S., and the S. M. S. Mandals, whatever be their constitution and composition. A charge of fraud is a very serious statement to make; and if there is no foundation for it, it is not only a criminal, but also, even in Mr. Bapat's code of ethics, a moral offence. It is very easy to make a remark of this type. But if Mr. Bapat really wants us to believe in the truth of such an allegation, surely he might give us sufficient proofs. I have alleged, Sir, that the force and the fraud are perpetrated not by the Company, but by the organisations that Mr. Bapat leads. And I say so deliberately. I say so because it is they who have intimidated the Mavlas. I say so because the houses of those Mavlas, and no others, who have sold their lands to the Company have been burnt down. I say so because in some cases, I am told on reliable authority, the cash compensation paid to them has been snatched away from them. I say so because it is a fraud on the Mavlas to dictate to them a line of action calculated to leave them in the clutches of the Poona Sowcar. And I say so because it is a fraud on them to use them as an instrument,—such as the Austro-Serbian War served in the Great World conflagration —an instrument to rouse Maratha nationalism, and through it a bigger nationalism for "a bigger struggle," world struggle, in fact, in which the Mavla left to himself may not be so interested as he is forced to be,—at his cost.

So much for the genuineness of the "Cause," for which it is not the Mavlas but their friends and benefactors who are with such love and with such selflessness prepared to "die in the dam," or go to jail and carry on the struggle for the years to come. The cause, Sir, in a word, is not that of the Mavlas They are but a very convenient instrument discovered by some of our Maratha leaders as an instrument which they think could be conveniently used in their own programme of a new nationalism and of the "bigger struggle" that is to come in the fight for India's freedom—and the world's too! And now, Sir, I trust your readers have clearly understood what I meant when, in my very first letter I described the Mulshi "struggle" as a piece of political engineering."

At the moment I find there is nothing else that Mr. Bapat has advanced which could be described as a rational argument and which could be answered. The "Mandate" that he has received from God urging a hundred of our innocent citizens to "die in the dam," and the thousands whom God wants to go to jail and suffer, your sane readers will judge at its value. Many a "leader" of men, Sir, or oportunist, has used human necks as steps on which to climb to the heights of his ambition. And many have fallen; for there is such a thing as human justice in the world after all. Time reveals them in their mortal proportions, and in the nakedness of their deeper aims and oft-hidden motives. And sooner or later their followmen learn to estimate them at their worth. For, man has his human limits. And even a leader will has its span of life in drawing under its sway others of weaker will or lower intelligence. "There are Causes and Causes", says Mr. Bapat. Yes. And there are also leaders and leaders. To lead is a human longing, and to follow the general human lot. But it is not he who leads, nor whom he leads that counts. It is the end for which some good great men lead that does, and the means with which they attain it. In this case the end is made out to be "Indian and world freedom," and the means Violence and Destructivism. A noble cause, led by our noble Superman, employing noble means! A hundred lives for Mulshi in that cause. And, Mr. Bapat, how many for the country,—and for world freedom? All glory to you—and to the Mavlas, the first recruits round your selfless banner, Innocent victims of your ambitions.—Yours, etc.

OBSERVER.

Bombay, June 10.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondents have very severely tried the hospitality of your columns by treating you with long communications on the subject of Mulshi Petha. You naturally have patiently published all these, having regard to the great importance of the subject. But it is really unfortunate that the writers should have been sidetracked entering into dissertations on economic and spiritual values. This tendency unnecessarily introduces extraneous controversial matter and obscures the main issue. From Mulshi Petha to the accursed Industrialism of the west and from that onwards to the general principles of political economy and the place of violence and non-violence in the system of Universe is certainly a journey round the world and a novel method of discussing questions of public utility.

One naturally loses sight of the vital issue. We wish the Tatas could have found some uninhabited place for obtaining an artificial waterfall. As it is we should face the facts and deal with the situation in practical manner. After all, the world is a big compromise, and it is always best in practical matters to seek amicable settlements as far as possible. Your readers must be aware that when Lord Ronaldshay warned his audience against Mahatmaji's Swaraj saying that it would mean a return to primitive conditions when there were no railways and telegraphs and such other paraphernalia of modern times, Mahatmaji made it clear in the columns of his papers that though that ideal condition was dear to him, it was not what the N. C. O. was fighting for and that in India under Swaraj there will be Railways and Telegraphs, the Army, the Police and the Courts of law I state this from memory but I am sure that was the substance of what he wrote at the time. Well this attitude of Mahatmaji was based on a practical view of the situation. He knew that for a man of his temperament the holy seclusion of the Himalayas will be far preferable to the various distractions of modern life, but, he saw also, that it would be vain to expect others to be of the same way of thinking. It is such a practical view that has got to be adopted in the present case.

The enthusiasm and energies of our Maharashtra friends, their sufferings and sacrifice, are worthy of a noble cause and should be directed into some useful channels. No useful purpose is likely to be served, nor any principle of ethics, likely to be promoted by carrying matters to the bitter extreme in the kind of struggle they are engaged in at present.

It is no use rousing passions by quoting a couple of lines from Macaulay's Horatius. That was a case of an invasion of the enemy bent upon the subjugation and ruin of the defendants. How can we rightly give that colour to the present situation?

All well-wishers of the Mavlas should organise strong public opinion to secure for them from the Power Company fertile lands as also some money compensation. The Company should meet the Mavlas with an attitude of fairness and conciliation instead of trying to force its will at the point of the bayonet and Mr. Bapat and his co-workers should meet them half way on behalf of the Mavlas. Both parties should work for a reasonable and satisfactory solution of the matter.

I am neither a share-holder nor a hireling and have dealt with the matter as one interested in public questions.—Yours,

D. S. T.

ANGLO-INDIANS.

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle.")

Sir,—For some time past there has been correspondence in some of the Bombay newspapers regarding "Domiciled Europeans", "Anglo-Indians" and Indians and their professed sympathy or otherwise towards one another.

If Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans are genuine and straight in their ideals and professions, why not drop their hyphenated nomenclature and consent to style themselves simply Indians, just as Americans, Australians and Canadians do irrespective of their pre-historic pedigree.

Here is a simple solution for this complicated situation.—Yours, etc.,

P. TERIS.

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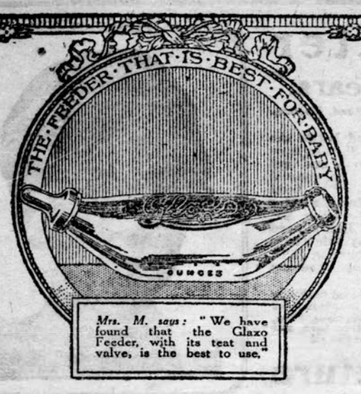
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APPEAL FOR RUSSIAN STARVING INTELLECTUALS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you very kindly give me permission to place before the public of India in your columns a touching appeal which I have just received from Professor Vinogradoff of Oxford University on behalf of the intellectuals of Russia who are suffering from the severest form of destitution. A world-wide attempt is being made to provide a fund which will be very carefully administered by accredited persons for the relief of these sufferers.

Professor Vinogradoff has asked me to lead this undertaking in India and although I am painfully conscious of my incapacity I cannot refuse the call which he has made upon my sympathy and help. I am hoping very soon to have the support of a committee to carry on the work, but meanwhile I will gladly and gratefully acknowledge personally and forward to the central committee any donations which are sent to me at Santiniketan P.O. Bolpur, Bengal.—Yours, etc.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

I give below the substance of Professor Vinogradoff's appeal.

Oxford, 8th May, 1922.

Dear Dr. Rabindranath Tagore,

When I met you in Calcutta 8 years ago, I little thought that I should have to appeal to you on behalf of my unfortunate countrymen in Russia.

The impression I carried away after our interview was that I had met one who was fitted to represent the great Indian nation that has struggled for centuries with all kinds of haedships—physical and moral. It is to such humanitarians and idealists that I appeal in order to bring to their notice a particularly grievous and pressing need—the need of the intellectual leaders, the brain-workers of Russia, who are threatened with destruction in these terrible times of famine and oppression. The multitudes of starving peasants cry out for help and kind men from all parts of the world do what they can to come to their assistance. But the leaders, the doctors, the educated workers of all knd are worthy of special attention on the part of their colleagues in the East and in the West.

They were never very numerous in Russia, but they have been slowly gathering strength and learning to serve the people and to carry enlightenment into the darkness of the helpless masses.

The savage terrorism of the civil war has thinned their numbers and now the famine is mercilessly decimating them. We appeal for help to the enlightened Indians through you in the hope of finding understanding and sympathy.

I subjoin a few examples of the hard plight of some of these men.

However pitiful their situation may have been while they were employed in the various Soviet Departments, receiving famine rations, it has, quite lately, become absolutely desperate. Since the Soviet Government started on their new economic policy of restoring private trade and industry, they have begun to curtail the extremely numerous staff of the State employees, and a very great number of brain-workers have been thrown into the Street and left with no means of subsistence. Most of their home effects they have sold previously to supplement the scanty salaries they received from the State. And now thousands of brain-workers in Petrogard, Moscow, Odessa, Kharkeff, Kieff, etc., are without any employment or anything to sell and are literally being decimated by hunger and disease.

Here are a few short quotations from letters received from various towns of Russia.

From a letter from a large University Town, January 7th, 1922: "I was employed until lately in the town Council together with X, Y, Z and . . . . (all prominent architects, constructors of the finest buildings in the town). "We passed our days in efforts somehow to procure a pound of mouldy grain for our children, or a little piece of soap, our salary having been paid by half-a-pound of bread a day. Now we have lost even that. It is awful to look at A. B. with his terribly swollen dark-blue hands" (A.B. being one of the most prominent public men of town and an engineer by profession). "But the lawyers fare worst of all. I saw N. . . ." (a prominent barrister)," "last time when he came to the Town Council to ask me for a loan of 50 roubles (the price of an ounce of bread at that time). He was clad literally in rags and his hands were frozen and swollen and he placed them on the red hot little stove without feeling the heat."

From another letter from another University Town: "Professor A. and his wife have sold even their bed and bedstead for food. They sleep on the bare floor awaiting death from starvation. B. is in the same condition. C. has become thin and transparent like a ghost. He lives by selling his last home effects. Kostandi died of starvation, etc." (Kostandi was a well-known Russian artist; so are A., B., and C.).

If you and your friends see your way towards supporting some of these unfortunate men the best means of giving assistance will be to communicate with the newly founded society for serving intellectual Russia, which has its centre in Paris (118, rue de la Faisanderie). The following public men have formed an organising committee: P. Mulukeff, Chairman. J. Tschaikovsky, D. Merejkovsky, J. Bunin, P. Vinogradoff; L. Rosanthal, Treasurer; M. Zetlin, Secretary.

We should consider it a great honour if you consented to join this committee and we hope that you may undertake the formation of an affiliated committee in India.

Contributions should be addressed to Monsieur L. Rosenthal, 6, Avenue Ruysdal, Paris.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) P. VINOGRADOFF.

KARACHI LETTER.

MAGISTRATE'S PROHIBITORY ORDER.

UNIFICATION OF DIFFERENT PARTIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 2.

Considerable excitement prevails in the town of Hyderabad (Sind) on account of the unwarranted order of Mr. Bolus, District Magistrate of Hyderabad, in restricting the legitimate rights of the citizens in the various spheres of peaceful activities, such as holding assemplies, processions, singing, playing upon musical instruments in the streets, etc. The order is being criticised as arbitrary. Yet it is regarded as a true blessing in disguise, since it has tended to unite persons of conflicting political opinions with bonds of common sympathy and to bring them on a common platform. It is even felt as an eyeopener to the Moderates of Hyderabad. This was manifest from the joint meeting of the Co-operators and non-co-operators, Khalafatist and Anti-Khalafatists, held at "Holmstead Hall" to express their sense of indignation at the Magistrate's order. About ten-thousand people attended the meeting. Mr. Santdas, who was in the chair, after briefly explaining the circumstances which had necessitated the calling of the meeting, called upon Prof. Chablani, of Benares, to speak. Prof. Chablani after making a short speech, proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed:—(1) This meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad considers the prohibitory orders issued by the District Magistrate as objectionable, and further regards them as an infringement on the elementary rights of the people. (2) That a committee of non-officials be appointed to see how far there is repression in Sind and to issue a written report. Messrs. Jethmal Parsram, Santdas Mangharam and Abdul Jabar were appointed from Hyderabad District.

MR. JETHMAL PARSRAM.

Mr. Jethmal Parsram, who was the chief speaker from amongst the party of the co-operators, and who has kept himself away from the public platform since the inauguration of the non-cooperation movement, was cordially greeted by the audience when he rose to speak. Mr. Jethmal made a stirring speech, worthy to be associated with the Jethmal of old. He explained first the order of the District Magistrate and dwelt at considerable length on the illegality of such an order, which he said was gratuitous insult hurled at them. Mr. Abdul Jabar and Mr. Jhamatmal L. J. also spoke.

Bhai Thakandas, who was sent to Shikarpur Jail, along with other non-cooperators of Jacobabad for refusing to furnish a security and who got himself released on Monday last, has now applied to the District Magistrate that his bail may be cancelled as he wants to go to jail again.

The Id day was celebrated by the Mahomedans with the customary enthusiasm and usual demonstrations. Ever since the Khilafat movement was started, the entire Mahomedan community has been divided into two groups, Khilafatists and anti-Khilafatists. The former group having no separate Idghah, where they could offer prayers, repaired in a large procession to the Queen's Garden for the purpose. Thus two separate processions started from the two different points and along different routes and were composed of some on foot, some on camels and other in carriages. They made a display of fireworks also and their approach was being heralded with the sounding of bells.

The Managing Committee of the Larkana Municipality has resolved to provide Municipal servants with dresses of pure Khadi.

Mr. Ram B. Motwant will shortly bring a resolution before the General Board of the Larkana Municipality to remove liquor shops from within the Municipal limits.

The Congress Committee of Nowshehro Faroz has opened a weaving school for two months. The Larkana Congress Committee have invited Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to visit their town.

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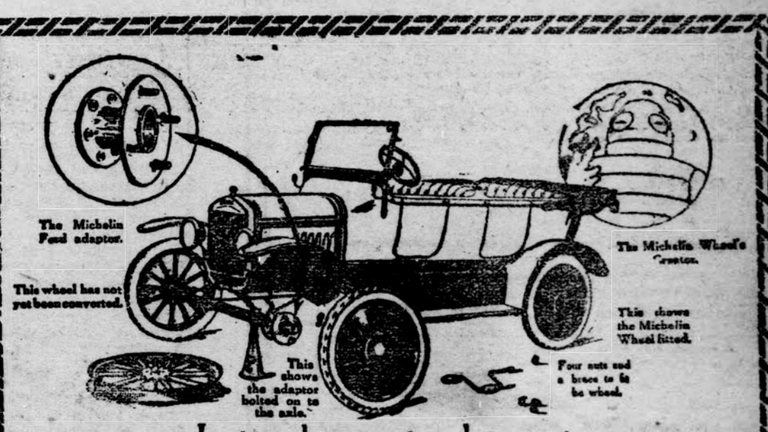
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